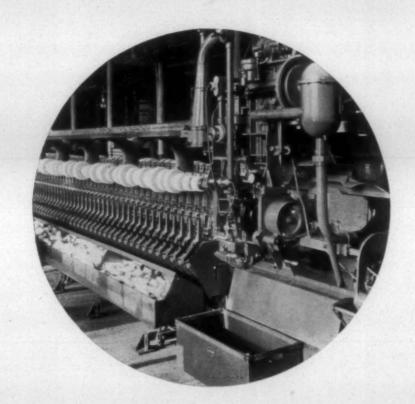
~ SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLET

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 9, 1931



RHOADS TANNAT



HERE

This machine—the Barber-Colman Automatic Spooler—is the one that will show you the real savings which are effected in the weave room by the use of modern machinery in the spooling or winding, and warping. Tests prove that it is the Automatic Spooler which does eleven times as much in decreasing loom stops as our own High Speed Warper. Over a long test period these machines effected a reduction of 22.69% in loom stops and at the same time made possible the manufacture of better cloth at lower weaving cost. Write our nearest office for further information. BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY, Rockford, Illinois; Framingham, Massachusetts; Greenville, South Carolina.

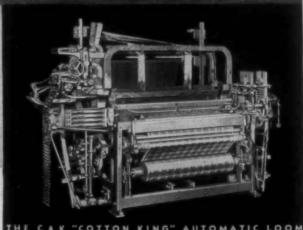
JUDSON MILLS SCRAP OBSOLETE LOOMS FOR C&K "COTTON KINGS"

Another large cotton mill, this time in the South, scraps obsolete machinery for modern, more efficient looms. ** The "Cotton King" is a member of the new family of C&K Precision Looms, radically different from their predecessors in vital details. Designed along precision principles for higher speed, for lower maintenance, for greater efficiency, for





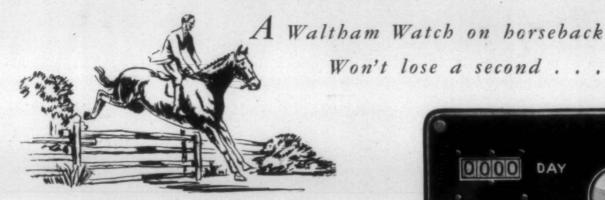
operating more looms per weaver, and for decreased overhead. The new C & K "Cotton King" is a smoother running, better producing loom. * Write for the "Cotton King" booklet of mechanical details, etc.



THE CAK "COTTON KING" AUTOMATIC LOOM A MEMBER OF THE CAK PRECISION FAMILY

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS

LOOMS FOR COTTONS, SILKS, RAYONS, WOOLENS, CARPETS AND RUGS, BLANKETS, JACOUARD FABRICS, ASBESTOS, LINENS Allentown Paterson Philadelphia WORCESTER - PROVIDENCE S.B. Alexander, So. Mgr., Charlotte



WALTHAM PICK COUNTERS

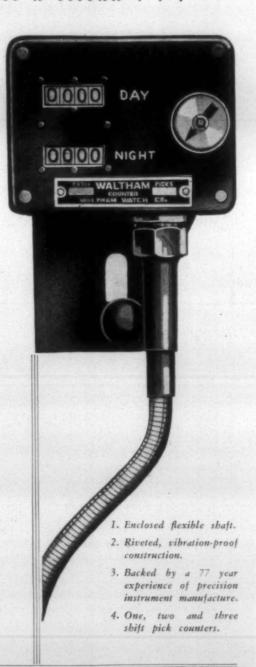
hold their accuracy on rough-riding looms

Looms are pretty bad actors when it comes to vibration. Yet their heavy vibration means nothing to Waltham Pick Counters. Because Waltham has long been known for success in making precision instruments that hold their accuracy under all kinds of rough use. Fine watches for 77 years. Speedometers and automobile clocks for 16 years. These products and this experience paved the way for accurate, vibration-proof Waltham Pick Counters.

Construction is as rugged clear through as if the entire instrument had been poured as one piece of metal. Most parts are riveted. And it takes heavy drilling to loosen rivets! The enclosed flexible shaft is another advantage. It can be as long as you like. It takes any shape your looms may require. It enables you to put a Waltham Pick Counter on any loom, and in any convenient spot.

Waltham Pick Counters give you the only sound basis for paying operatives. They assure you the correct number of picks in the cloth. They give you a close check on production. They help you figure the cost of new fabric construction. In short, they are a valuable source of facts essential to profitable mill management.

You can see first-hand just what Waltham Pick Counters will do in your mill—trial installations entirely free and without obligating you, are yours for the asking. Write.



WALTHAM PICK COUNTERS

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY .

WALTHAM, MASS.

Southern Representative: Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Northern Representative: E. R. Wirt, Waltham, Mass.



TEXTILE BULLETIN

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No. 19

Market Situation Shows Need of Regulated Production

ONSIDERABLE encouragement is being registered throughout the cotton textile industry as a result of firmer markets, moderately advanced prices, and increased inquiry for goods of all kinds. The opinion is frequently heard that the affairs of the cotton mills are now definitely on the upgrade. The prevailing optimism should prove a healthful stimulant to the market from a psychological point of view and nothing should be said or done to allay the very evident confidence which is developing, says a statement from George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

There is one grave danger in this situation which could speedily destroy all confidence and stability and it is important that the mill executives should avoid policies which may make this danger a reality. If mill managements should allow their present enthusiasm to influence them again to overproduce the gains which have already been achieved would be promptly nullified.

The present favorable indications are due in no small measure to the determined manner in which mills have restrained themselves to the extent of keeping production within the bounds of demand. For the industry to continue its progress toward an era of prosperity a continuation of these policies is essential.

That these principles are being appreciated in quarters outside of our own industry is becoming more and more apparent. A particularly forceful and interesting statement which raises questions directly applicable to this industry appeared in the editorial entitled "The Stitch in Time" in last Sunday's New York Times. The editor expresses himself in part as follows:

"Next winter is going to be a hard one, even should business recovery soon get under way. The hill of prosperity takes time to climb. Its slopes afford excellent tobogganing down, but the walk back up is slow and painful. The rigors of abnormal unemployment are less severe in the summer months; when winter comes again they will return, with the added strain of exhausted resources. Now is the time to plan against that day. Not all the country's leaders, and not all its communities, are awake to their responsibilities in this direction, but fortunately many of them are."

There is every reason why cotton manufacturers should take this advice to heart. It is thoroughly realized that the industry has an excess productive capacity. All manufacturers recognize that the summer season is normally a period of slack demand. No one questions the fact that unemployment works greater hardship on employees when it occurs in the winter than when it occurs in the

summer. Mills which house their own employees will find it less difficult—and less expensive from the point of view of credit and charity—to suspend or reduce operations in the summer season than in the winter season. There is ordinarily less clamor for prompt shipment of goods already on order during the summer months. Furthermore, with evidence accumulating that the production situation is now reaching the point in many class of cotton manufacture where it is well in hand, it will be much easier to keep inventories of finished goods at desirable levels by the avoidance of overproduction than it will be at some later time again to reduce stocks which have become inflated as the result of excess operation.

As a matter of fact, although there has been a notable strengthening of the prices for cotton fabrics and yarns generally, experienced manufacturers are also pointing to the fact that in most lines these price increases have not equalled the advance in the price of the raw material. While cloth and varn prices have increased the cotton price has increased, as a rule, to a greater extent. It is necessary only to examine the so-called manufacturing margins for a few lines of manufacture to realize the fact that the recently advanced prices will afford less profit tor the mills generally than those previously in effect because of the increased price of cotton. These "margins" represent the difference between the price of goods and the simultaneous price of cotton after allowing for waste losses. A tabulation of these marginal figures as of June 20th and June 27th for four staple varieties of product appears herewith:

	Cents pe	Cents per Found	
	June 20,	June 27,	
	1931	1931	
Print Cloths	13.44	13.97	
Narrow Sheetings	6.93	6.48	
8 oz. Duck, Grade "A"	10.46	8.87	
Carded Yarns	8.15	7.56	

From the above it will be seen that of the four comparisons made the print cloth figures are the only ones which indicate that the mills' situation as regards obtainable profits was slightly better at the end of last week than at the end of the previous week. On narrow sheetings, ducks and carded yarns it appears that on June 27th the mill selling goods and buying cotton the same day had from ½c to ½c per pound less money available to process his product and to obtain a profit.

Furthermore, the continued unattractiveness of the price situation has been stressed in statements issued by

(Continued on Page 25)

Definitions of Fair Trade Practices in the Sale and Purchase of Cotton Gray Goods

THE Textile Converters' Association and The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York have compiled for the convenience of the trade a declaration of sound trade practices to facilitate transactions in cotton gray goods between mills and converters.

Committees representing the two associations have made a painstaking study of the subject and have had many meetings and discussions in order to prepare for publication clear and exact declarations of the best prevailing practice. With the authority of both associations, they have here set forth in definite form and as succinctly as possible what are found to be fair practices and the ruling customs of the trade.

In the opinion of the committees, the practices defined have been accepted so long and so generally by the industry as to amount to established trade custom. They should be even more widely understood and should govern transactions in cotton gray goods unless the buyer and seller specifically agree otherwise.

The associations and their committees believe that the definite expression in writing of these trade customs, and their publication, will simplify and quicken negotiations between buyer and seller, accomplish economy of time and money and promote trade to the benefit of the industry as a whole.

OUTLINE

Below, brief reference is made, under appropriate headings, to various practices defined in their relation to the trade customs commonly accepted and repeatedly upheld in arbitration proceedings and in the courts.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE CUTS

The percentage of single cuts allowable on contracts follows closely the present trade custom. In this report it is amplified to avoid misunderstandings. Under this definition all pieces of 80 yards and over are considered double cuts. In order that there should be some uniformity of lengths, pieces classified as double cuts should average about 110 to 120 yards, which is the accepted custom

SECONDS

The statement that a "second" contains more imperfections than the particular mill's standard for firsts seems to admit of no argument. The modifying clauses pertaining to seconds are all in keeping with accepted trade practice.

USE OF OIL REMOVER

This paragraph is definite and explains itself. The reason for advising against use of oil crayon is that in some finishing processes oil crayon marks, also graphite pencil marks, are difficult to remove. Crayon free from oil can easily be substituted.

QUANTITY TOLERANCE

The agreed tolerance above and below the specified width is accepted trade practice. On special constructions, there is nothing to prevent the buyer and seller from reaching a specific agreement at the time of the sale.

WARP COUNT

The variations permitted in the warp count and the allowance for selvage threads are accepted trade practice. Under the wording of this definition the mill may use any

selvage construction that produces a satisfactory and acceptable selvage.

FILLING COUNT

The tolerances permitted under this paragraph are considered fair and represent the accepted custom. Provision has been made for extra tolerance in constructions where the filling count exceeds the warp count. For example, this extra tolerance would permit a variation of approximately five picks on the 64x104 sateen. It is also reasonable that, regardless of the fabric, the filling count should equal the stipulated count in the majority of places.

WEIGHT

The tolerances permitted under this paragraph are clearly defined and need no further elaboration. The method of deciding weight controversies is the prevailing method

BREAKING STRENGTH

This provides for specific arrangement or agreement at at time of purchase where cloth is to be made so as to meet definite breaking strength specifications.

REJECTIONS

This paragraph provides that the buyer shall reject late deliveries promptly and thereby settles a question occasionally in dispute. There is a definite time limit within which deliveries may be rejected for other causes.

RIGHT OF CLAIM

After the right to reject has lapsed, the buyer may still claim damages. This paragraph, incidentally, states the limit of time within which claims must be made in order to be valid. This clause and the one immediately preceding it define specificially certain rights of the buyer and the seller which obviously are fair and equitable.

STORAGE AND INSURANCE

The points covered in this definition are broadly established custom, but the time of insuring and storing goods without charge is definitely limited to one year.

DEFINITIONS

CLASSIFICATION OF FABRICS

These definitions apply only to gray cotton cloths generally used by the converting trade,—fabrics made entirely of cotton or mixtures where cotton is the predominant fiber. They do not cover fabrics made of fibers other than cotton, or mixtures where such other fibers predominate.

SPECIFYING QUANTITY

The use of phrases such as "pieces of yards woven double as far as practicable" should be discontinued, and all orders should specify the quantity in yards

LENGTH OF CUTS

Double cuts are to be lengths of 80 yards or over, and should average about 110 to 120 yards to the shipment. Single cuts are to run from 40 yards as a minimum to 79¾ yards, averaging between 55 and 60 yards to the shipment. No cuts under 40 yards are to be considered applicable on contract. No "two-part pieces" or "spliced pieces" are to be considered applicable on contract.

PACKING

Single and double cuts are to be packed in separate eight bales.

bales. This does not apply where a shipment is less than PERCENTAGE OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE CUTS

For the purpose of defining the percentage of single and double cuts allowable on contracts, gray cotton fabrics are divided into three groups as follows:

Group A.-Drills, four-leaf twills, sheetings, print

cloths, pajama checks, and osnaburgs.

Group B .- Pocketing twills, clothing twills, sateens, both warp and filling, jeans, carded broadcloths, print cloth fancies up to and including eight harness.

Group C .- Print cloth fancies above eight harness, combed broadcloths, all fine goods and fine fancies. (It is assumed that this will include all kinds of gray goods not covered by the other two groups.)

For fabrics in Group A at least 85 per cent of the yardage is to be in double cuts and not more than 15

per cent in single cuts.

For fabrics in Group B at least 80 per cent of the yardage is to be in double cuts and not more than 20 per

cent in single c ts.

A tolerance of 21/2 per cent is to be allowed from the above percentages. The intent of this tolerance is that on an order for 10,000 or 15,000 yards one bale of single cuts may be included in a shipment. It is not intended that an order for 100,000 yards may be filled with 171/2 or 221/2 per cent of the yardage in single cuts.

For fabrics in Group C, the percentage of single and double cuts should be governed entirely by agreement

between buyer and seller.

SECONDS

The word "seconds" is to be applied only in reference to manufacturing imperfections; that is, a "second" is a piece of cloth containing more manufacturing imperfections than would constitute a "first" according to the particular mill's standard.

Oiled stained goods are to be specifically sold as "oil stained firsts" or "oil stained seconds." It is recognized as unfair practice to mix oil stained firsts with weaving seconds. This applies to oil stains not treated with re-

mover as subsequently described.

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Other types of damage should also be specifically defined. To illustrate, goods containing mildew, pinhole damage, torn selvage and similar imperfections cannot fairly be designated as "seconds," but should be classified, packed separately and sold on description. In the sale of special fabrics and/or confined patterns, all remnants, short lengths, seconds and over-runs not applicable for delivery by the special terms of the contract shall be offered to the buyer of the special fabric either as accumulated by the mill or when the runout is baled, at such price as the seller would make in the open market. The buyer must give a prompt answer as to whether or not he wishes to buy such offering. Should he decline or fail to give prompt answer, the seller may offer the merchandise elsewhere, but not before completion of the contract.

USE OF OIL REMOVER

No goods containing oil stains are to be considered applicable on contract unless treated with oil remover. This provision is understood not to apply to the occasional yarn streak not commonly regarded as requiring oily classification. The use of oil remover is recognized as a legitimate mill practice.

In most finishing processes the use of a proper oil remover compound by the mill is beneficial and necessary, and all goods, excepting those noted in the following paragraph, are to be so treated by the mill, unless the contract or sale note specifically provides otherwise.

If goods are to be "dyed from the bale" or "sulphur khaki" or "mineral dyed," the use of an oil remover would be harmful. Therefore, fabrics that are usually

finished by these methods, such as jeans and heavy twills for the clothing trade, are not to be treated with oil remover, and this is to be specifically provided for as part of the contract or sale note.

The use of oil crayon and graphite pencils in marking goods causes damage and should be discontinued.

A list of oil remover compounds or preparations approved by the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics is given at the end of this pamphlet.

TOLERANCES

QUANTITY For staple fabrics of all kinds orders with the quantity specified in yards are considered to be correctly filled when the overage or shortage is less than half an average bale on the invoice. For special fabrics this quantity tolerance should be covered by an understanding between buyer and seller and an effort made to make the size of the order in multiples of a set of warps.

WIDTH

The width shall not vary anywhere by more than one per cent. The width shall not be uniformly less than the stipulated width but must in the average or in the majority of pieces be equal to or greater than the stipulated width. Goods shall be measured at right angles to the selvages when laid upon a flat horizontal surface and smoothed out by hand, but not stretched.

WARP COUNT

Except within four inches of each selvage (where exclusive of the selvage the count must approximate that stipulated) the number of warp threads per inch shall not vary anywhere by more than two threads per inch below, nor more than three threads per inch above, the stipulated count. The number of warp threads in each piece should equal the stipulated count multiplied by the stipulated width with due allowance for the selvage threads.

FILLING COUNTS

The number of threads in the filling or weft shall not vary anywhere by more than three threads per inch below, nor more than four threads per inch above, the stipulated count. In fabrics where the count of the filling exceeds the count of the warp the allowance for variation shall be increased by the same percentage that the filling count exceeds the warp count. In all fabrics the filling count per inch shall not run below the stipulated count throughout the piece but shall in the majority of places in each piece be not less than the stipulated

WEIGHT

A contract should average not more than one per cent lighter than the stipulated number of yards to the pound, nor more than two per cent heavier. No bale should be more than three per cent lighter than the stipulated weight. In case of controversy regarding the weight of goods, decision shall be based on goods that have been exposed for twenty-four hours to normal atmospheric conditions approximating a temperature of 70 degrees F. and a relative humidity of 65 per cent.

BREAKING STRENGTH

For specific uses where strength is a prime consideration, the tensile or breaking strength of the fabric must be covered by agreement between the buyer and seller at the time the goods are sold.

REJECTIONS AND CLAIMS

The buyer cannot reject goods for delay in delivery unless he notifies the seller prior to shipment or promptly on receipt of invoice if goods are to be held at mill. When the contract calls for delivery in installments, the buyer cannot cancel the contract for dafault in any one

(Continued on Page 27)

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

By FLOYD PARSONS

Adventures in Earning a Living

E VEN in a time of widespread unemployment there are hundreds of virgin opportunities for the individual to earn a living. People having keen perceptions and resourceful minds are not obliged to go far in their search for some new type of constructive effort.

Although the United States census lists only 600 representative occupations from which one might choose an agreeable vocation, human ingenuity has developed a multitude of queer trades and strange enterprises with

which very few people are familiar.

A fellow on the Pacific Coast buys walrus whiskers and sells them to the proprietors of Chinese restaurants for toothpicks. A woman in New York's financial district makes her living extracting cinders and other foreign bodies from the eyes of pedestrians and motorists. Another enterprising individual teaches parrots to talk in two weeks of instruction in sound-proof cubicles.

A New England guinea-pig farm and a Texas snake farm are both doing a good business. Pigs that are dark are sold to pet stores, while those that are light in color are supplied to medical institutions and colleges for experimental purposes. The snakes are sold to zoos, circuses and dealers all over the world. The skins find a ready market and the venom goes to scientific laboratories.

The fall of the Manchu dynasty in China was followed by abolishment of the edict directing Chinese subjects to wear queues. The result was the cutting off of several million queues. A man in Texas saw an opportunity to capitalize this development, so he organized a company and up to the present moment has purchased more than 900,000 pounds of Chinese hair, the equivalent of 2,650,000 pigtails. These pigtails are made into cloth and used in all kinds of filtration work, especially the straining of soups.

One clever writer with a flair for coining catchy phrases decided he could make some money by becoming a specialist in the creation of slogans. In a short time this manufacturer of smart sayings built up his business to a point where it was yielding him in the neighborhood of \$100,000 a year. He traveled around the country offering his ideas to all kinds of organizations. His usual price was \$200 for ten slogans, and his contract embodied the condition that if the purchaser didn't like the ones submitted, he could throw them into the waste basket without any obligation on his part.

This clever originator of catchy expressions is now dead, and no one has come along to take his place. Nevertheless it is still true that the public contests we read about seldom produce good slogans. Very few of the nationally known standbys are the offspring of public competition. A phrase maker able to catch and hold wide public attention will never have any difficulty in earning a living.

Marriage by mail has also become quite a business. Thousands of people each year enter matrimony with the help of an established agency. Some of the very successful agencies receive an average of 75 applications a day, which means a daily income of at least \$200. One outand-out marriage broker in New York City estimates that

he has been the original cause of more than 600 marriages in 30 years. He has arranged dowries as high as \$40,000.

The blood-selling business might not appeal to most of us, but a lot of young men and women gain the greater part of their livelihoods by offering the sap of life to persons facing death in hospitals. This profession has come up during the last dozen years, and blood is now a commodity whose price is largely governed by supply and demand.

The blood donors are employed by agencies who send them instantly in answer to an emergency call at any hour of the day or night. Each seller of blood must submit regularly to rigid physical examinations, train like an athlete and adhere to a strict diet made up largely of

liver and spinach.

The young men and women who follow this profession receive from \$20 to \$50 for each transfusion. It is not unusual for one of them to give as many as 40 transfusions in a year. They suffer no serious consequences except that they must go through life with a sore arm and not be up to their usual endurance for a day or two after each operation. The loss of blood is usually made up within ten days if the donor takes good care of himself and avoids overwork.

If people have a bent for adventure and an excess of nerve, the opportunities to make money by creating thrills are numerous. Stunt flying is one of the most exciting vocations. The members of this profession are compelled to face almost unbelievable perils, but the rewards are large. It is reported that a number of pilots have been paid from \$2,000 up to \$3,500 for driving their planes into a crash. The pay for picking a woman off a moving train averages around \$250. Such compensations are none too great in view of the chances the fliers take in these prearranged thrillers,

Working jungle cats in a circus is also another way of adding a little spice to the humdrum routine of the average day's duties. One animal trainer gets a very satisfactory pay check each week for mixing it up with 22 snarling jungle cats twice a day in a big steel arena. This daring performer goes into the arena armed with a chair, a whip and a revolver loaded with blank cartridges. He works under such a terrific nervous strain that it is necessary for him to keep constantly under the supervision of the circus physician.

Now that the ordinary newsreel is about to emerge as a daily institution similar to the newspaper, the job of feeding the reels with interesting and startling facts is certain to become a vocation requiring speed, nerve and resourcefulness. The cameraman today must employ fast planes to reach the scene quickly, for each picture must

be shown red-hot.

It is not unusual for a newsreel company to spend a year and waste thousands of feet of film in shooting a scene that will occupy no more than a minute when finally shown. One concern spent eighteen months in trying to get an X-ray movie of two salamanders chasing each other around a circular track. Another organization spent five months in filming two cats on a fence engaged in a battle royal, with plenty of sound. High-pressure

(Continued on Page 24)

Du Pont Rayon helps in Reselling...

EVERY mill man and converter has two big jobs. One is production. One is distribution or reselling.

The production end is vitally concerned with economy . . . rayon yarn strength . . . evenness . . . put-up . . . dye and finish characteristics . . . elasticity . . . lustre . . . and a dozen other quality and service features.

It is generally conceded that Du Pont Rayon sets the standard on production points.

NOW ANOTHER FEATURE RISES! The name

du Pont has assumed new importance in merchandising. Du Pont yarns are making high fashion. Du Pont advertising is telling the style-conscious market . . . setting new values on the finest of all rayon . . . Du Pont Rayon.

Rayon." You get quick attention. You will find acceptance for better cloths ... things that rise above the tough spots in price competition.



DU PONT RAYON COMPANY,

Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Yarn Prices Show Losses

BETTER prices and increased inquiry for yarn have occasioned general encouragement the last few days among yarn producers. It is not our desire to minimize the value of these trends or to discourage any optimism which may be developing. Nevertheless, yarn manufacturers should not fail to observe that there has been a greater increase in the cotton price than in the yarn price. Comparison indicates that the yarn mill, if it bought cotton the same day that it sold yarn, stood to lose about two-thirds of a cent per pound on June 27th than on June 20th, according to the Cotton-Textile Institute

Through special contact with carded yarn mills, Mr. Munroe, manager of the Institute's Cost Section, has accumulated cost data which can be regarded as authoritative. This information has been studied with particular reference to widely sold yarns ranging in count from 10-1 to 30-2. Composite cost figures for these types of yarn, including cotton costs as of June 27th, have been compared with the yarn prices on that date.

Mr. Munroe reports: "The average results indicates that under these conditions a carded yarn mill with reasonably low costs, operating 55 hours weekly, will lose, before any inclusion of depreciation or interest on invest-

ment, 314c per pound.

"Analysis of the fixed charges involved—again barring depreciation and interest—indicate that the mill's losses when completely idle will be equivalent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound of normal 55-hour production. Thus, if a mill remains idle it will be better off to the extent of three-quarters of a cent per pound of normal product than if it operates a full 55-hour week.

"The question will immediately arise with some manufacturers as to what this relationship would be if the mill undertook double-shift operation. A careful analysis of the figures available, supplemented by wide experience, and confirmed by the opinions of many yarn manufacturers, leads to the belief that the maximum reduction in costs which could be expected from full double-shift operation—assuming efficient operation of the mill in both cases—would not exceed an average of 1c per pound on this range of yarns. This figure again disregards depreciation and interest on investment as increments of cost. This assumes, of course, that the mill will find it possible to sell its full double-shift production and to operate indefinitely without curtailment. Whether this is a practical possibility remains for the manufacturer to judge

"Thus it would appear that the loss per pound if the mill were running 105 hours weekly would be three-quarters of a cent less than the loss per pound if it were running 55 hours weekly. However, the double-shift mill will be selling many more pounds at the given loss and will thus multiply its losses more rapidly. Suppose, for instance, the mill produces 50,000 pounds in 55 hours. The addition of a 50-hour night shift, allowing for the usual fall in efficiency on the night run, would increase the mill's weekly production by perhaps 85 per cent. This would give a 105-hour production of 92,500 pounds. The losses under the two sets of conditions would then figure

as follows:

50,000 pounds @ 3½c \$1,625 loss per week 92,500 pounds @ 2½c 2,081 loss per week Weekly balance in favor of singleshift operation 456

As compared with these two figures the loss with the plant completely idle would figure \$1,250 per week $(50,000 \times 2\frac{1}{2})$."

DEMAND LESS THAN PRODUCTION

Supplementing this display of cost data it is well to consider the prospective demand for yarn. The total consumption of yarn during the months of July, August and September was sufficient in the last three years to warrant the operation of 89 per cent of the available carded yarn spindles 55 hours weekly. Demand, however, was much lower in 1930 than in the two previous years. In the summer of 1930 this called for the operation of only 67 per cent of the available spindles on a 55-hour basis. The consumption of yarn thus far this year has been nearly 12 per cent below the same period in 1930. This may indicate that the demand this summer will be less than it was last summer. However, there would seem to be no doubt that yarn consumption will be below full 55 hour capacity of the carded yarn group.

These facts particularly emphasize:

1. The importance of avoiding commitments at present price levels.

2. The necessity for continued attention to the problem of balancing production with demand.

The importance of observing the replacement value of raw materials when making sales offers.

4. The vital value of complete cost knowledge at all times

The fallacy of night operation particularly under present market conditions.

It should be evident in the light of the facts shown that a mill's assets will be better conserved by non-operation than by sales under present market conditions. Unquestionably mills which have adequate cost information already realize this fact, and this belief is supported by reports to the effect that there is pronounced resistance on the part of producers to the prices now being offered. Nevertheless, it is understood that numerous mills are accepting orders at these levels and it is even reported that some mills are willing to shade the prices which are currently quoted, and are accepting orders for distant future delivery.

It is possible that some of this trading may come from mills which have purchased cotton at lower than present prices and which conclude erroneously that they can afford to do business in such a manner. A manufacturer pursuing this practice is donating to his customer the appreciation in his cotton inventory. He is giving away his cotton for less than it would bring in the open market, and is thus dissipating the mill's assets to the detriment of its stockholders. The policy seems particularly ruinous in view of the heavy decline in inventories which all mills have sustained during recent months. By thus giving their customers the benefit of their economical purchases of cotton on a rising market such managements are abandoning any opportunity to recoup previous inventory losses and are definitely perpetuating them.

In compiling the data used in this message, Mr. Munroe reports that the losses per pound on some varieties of yarn at present prices were over three times as great as the losses on other varieties. Yet orders are being accepted on all numbers in all forms. A more convincing argument for complete knowledge of the cost of every item produced by a mill is hard to discover. It is beyond

(Continued on Page 24)

Practical Textile Designing

BY THOMAS NELSON

Dean of The Textile School N. C. State College

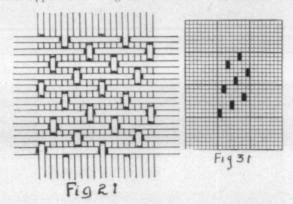
This is the third of a series of articles on designing by Dean Nelson, a recognized authority on the subject. The articles are extremely practical and will be found particularly helpful by the younger men who are just beginning to study designing. The fourth article will appear next week.—Editor.

SATIN-SATEEN-SATINET

The three terms given represent entirely different grades of fabrics. The difference in these fabrics is in the material used in the construction of them. The term satin is used in the silk trade, therefore, a real satin represents a silk fabric which is noted for its smooth, lustrous appearance. The term sateen is derived from satin, and is often used in the cotton trade. The term satinet is used when the goods are a mixture of cotton and wool, cotton warp and woolen filling. The satin weave and the construction of the weave is exactly the same no matter under what name the goods are manufactured and sold.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE WEAVE

Satin weaves are constructed from a twill basis. It is necessary that a twill be used that will admit of a lustrous appearance being introduced into the fabric. The



twill weaves from which this effect can be obtained are those weaves that have only one thread raised on each pick for filling flush effects, and only one thread lowered on each pick for warp flush effects.

In a twill weave the threads are raised consecutively and form lines in the fabric, but in a satin weave the threads are not raised consecutively, but at definite intervals, and cannot be raised indiscriminately, but must have some regularity about them.

To obtain this result, use the following rule, which will answer in every case:

RULE

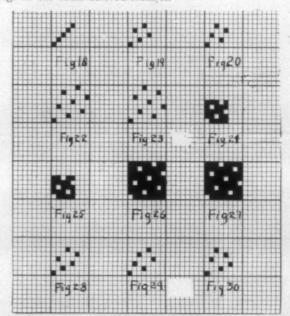
Divide the original twill weave in two unequal parts. These parts must not be divisible by a third number.

Take for illustration a five harness satin which is derived from the five harness twill. The two unequal parts of this weave are two and three. These two numbers cannot be divided by a third number. These unequal parts are known as "counters" or "step" numbers. The method of raising the threads is to begin with the first thread, then add the "counter" until all the threads have

been raised. This can be illustrated as follows by using first counter:

Note

One of the difficult points to the learner in obtaining the threads to be raised is when the number in counting "exceeds" the number of the threads of the twill used, for example 5+2=7. Now, knowing that there are only five threads to be used, it is an impossibility to raise a seventh thread, but as this number is two over the five, the second thread is raised, as indicated, 7-5=2. This design is illustrated at Figs. 18 and 19, Fig. 18 the twill; Fig. 19 the satin derived from it.



Using the second "counter" the threads will be raised as follows:

1 up+3=4 up.
$$4+3=7$$
 and $7-5=2$ up. $2+3=5$ up. $5+3=8$ and $8-5=3$ up. $1, 4, 2, 5, 3$.

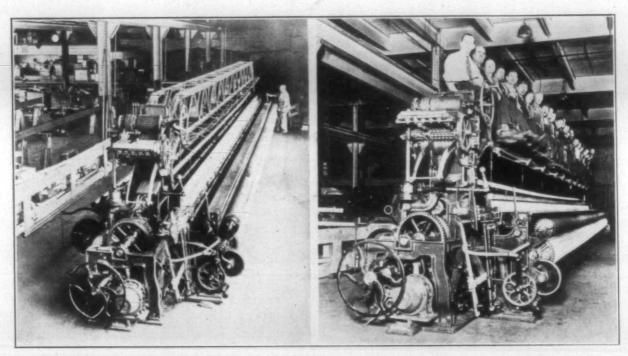
This is illustrated at Fig. 20. A diagram of Fig. 20 is given at Fig. 21, which illustrates clearly the interweaving of the threads and picks.

To further illustrate, take the eight harness satin. The two unequal parts are three and five. Using first "counter," the threads will be raised 1, 4, 7, 2, 5, 8, 3, 6, illustrated at Fig. 22. Using second counter, the threads will be raised 1, 6, 3, 8, 5, 2, 7, 4, illustrated at Fig. 23.

CLASSES OF SATINS

There are two distinct classes of satins: First, filling flush satins; second, warp flush satins. In the first class the filling predominates on the face of the fabric. All the examples given so far illustrates this class. In the second class, the warp predominates on the face of the (Continued on Page 22)

Crompton & Knowles Makes Widest Loom In Its History



Views of Crompton & Knowles Loom, Right Picture Showing 24 Men Seated on Arch.

In the gigantic machines which manufacture paper, the pulp, in one operation, is carried from the forming wire in a wet state through several pairs of press rolls. The standard conveyor felt for this operation is one woven from high quality woolen yarn and the felt must be endless. Consequently, the demand has been for a loom that will weave tubular woven goods which can be formed into an endless conveyor felt and then threaded onto paper making machine without any splicing.

To meet a recent demand for this material Crompton & Knowles was called upon to build a loom 540 inches between swords. This loom is known as a 2x2 box, 12 harness, type "A" felt loom, and it is capable of weaving a tubular material having a circumference of 1040 inches. Herewith are two photographs of the loom on the Crompton & Knowles erecting floor. Twenty-four men are sitting on the arch.

The heavy, all steel, bridge construction of the arch is particularly interesting. This arch is unsupported except at the ends. The harnesses are operated by a Knowles head motion. The breast beam, the arches and the 15-inch diameter take-up roll are manufactured in one continuous piece.

Two three-horsepower motors, one at either end, operate the loom at a speed of 30 picks per minute. There are seven crank wrists. The 28-inch shuttle travels at a speed of approximately 35 miles per hour. The shuttle is thrown as in any other Crompton & Knowles loom, except that there are elliptical gears driving the picking roll and thus imparting a sharper motion to the picker stick.

The over-all length of the loom is 650 inches, with a depth of 101 inches. The height from floor to top of

arch is 100 inches. In the same space as occupied by this one loom could be put five 82-inch high speed worsted looms or seven 52-inch super silk looms.

The approximate weight is 20 tons.

After the loom has been run at the Crompton & Knowles shop it will then be disassembled and shipped to the customer on two flat cars.

The construction of this loom is directly in line with the Crompton & Knowles policy of being ready to make a special loom for any particular requirement.

South Carolina Dividends

Among the South Carolina mills paying July 1 dividends were:

Clifton Manufacturing Co., 2 per cent semi-annual on 2,500,000 shares of common stock. This company has no preferred stock issues.

D. E. Converse Co., 2 per cent semi-annual on 1,000,000 shares of common stock; has no preferred stock.

Spartan Mills, 4 per cent semi-annual on 2,000,000 shares of common stock; it has no preferred stock.

Beaumont Manufacturing Co., 3½ per cent on \$400,-

Beaumont Manufacturing Co., $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on \$400,000 preferred stock and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on \$200,000 common stock, both semi-annual.

Dunean Mills, 13/4 per cent quarterly on about \$800,000 preferred stock.

Florence Mills, 134 per cent quarterly on about \$500,000 preferrde stock.

Hamrick Mills, 3½ per cent semi-annual on \$500,000 common stock.

Limestone Mills, 3½ per cent semi-annual on \$500,000 common stock.

DOUBLE-BARRELED ECONOMY



Greater Efficiency for your Operatives ---Better Results for your Customers

You can now make the sizing of your Rayon warps a very simple process—use Raygomm. All worry and extra work will be eliminated for your operatives. No complicated formulas—no longer the old-fashioned process of "a little of this and a little of that"—simply use plain

Raygomm

Co-operate more easily with your finisher, too! When your warps are sized with Raygomm, the goods are readily desized. This permits the soft hand and even dyeing which every well-woven piece of rayon deserves. Specify Raygomm—product of Stein-Hall Research Laboratories.

STEIN, HALL & COMPANY, INC.

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TON PROVIDENCE

CHICAGO



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CHARLOTTI

SAN FRANCISCO

Established 1848

Jas. H. Billington Co.

Manufacturers of

Penna, Rock Maple Bobbins Penna, Rock Maple Spools Mountain Dogwood and Persimmon Shuttles

"Danforth" Pure Oak Short Lap Leather Belting

"Batavia" Rawhide Loom Pickers

"Buy from the Manufacturer Direct"

113 Chestnut St., Philadelphia,

Pa.

Described In One Word Wasteproof!

The outstanding virtue of NON-FLUID OIL lies in its absolute wastelessness. It is so highly adhesive-

Unlike liquid oil, it does not drip, leak or spatter, so goes from 3 to 5 times as far as liquid oil—

Most important—NON-FLUID OIL does away with all oil spot "seconds," because it stays in bearings and off goods.

Send for testing sample and bulletin, Lubrication of Textile Machinery."

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.

Main Office: 292 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

So. Agent, L. W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C. WAREHOUSES

Chicago, III. Providence, R. I. Atlanta, Ga. St. Louis, Mo. Detroit, Mich. Charlotte, N. C. New Orleans, La. Spartanburg, S. C. Greenville, S. C.



MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month

ERSONAL NEWS

John S. Butler has been elected president of the St. Cotton Mills, St. Pauls, N. C.

J. M. Butler has resigned as president of the St. Pauls Cotton Mills, St. Pauls, N. C.

James H. Purdy, formerly general manager of the Southern Worsted Corporation, Greenville, S. C., has been appointed to a similar position with the Marion Worsted Mills, Conshocken, Pa.

J. M. Bolt has resigned as overseer of weaving at Steels Mills, Rockingham, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Brandon Corporation, Woodruff, S. C.

R. L. Gaddy, formerly overseer of weaving at Carl Stohn, Inc., Charlotte, has been appointed superintendent of the Acme Weaving Mills, Anniston, Ala.

D. J. Bolton has been promoted to superintendent of the Rockfish Mills, Hope Mills, N. C. He succeeds the late D. C. Williams.

J. W. Roberts, for the past 12 years superintendent of weaving at the Gibson and Hobartson plants of the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, Concord, N. C., has resigned.

Mr. Wiseman has become overseer of weaving at the Gibson plant of the Cannon Mills.

W. W. Arnold, Jr., has resigned as agent for the Brookside Mills. He is succeeded by Arthur Emery, as reported last week.

Harry W. Blair has been appointed North Carolina sales representative for the Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc. He was formerly connected with the company and returns to them after several years work elsewhere. Mr. Blair, an experienced belting man, will specialize in the Condor Textyl line of rubber products for the textile industry. The lines includes, flat belt, V-belt, cone belt, water, air, steam, acid and fire hose, suction hose, rubber rolls and mill sundries.

In the service work in North Carolina, Mr. Blair will be assisted by J. P. Carter, for 18 years superintendent of the Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.

The Southern business of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., is in charge of E. A. Hamilton, manager of the Birmingham branch.

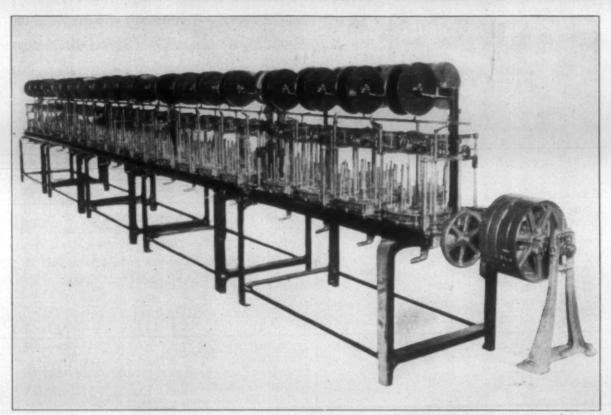
Edwin Howard With McCord Co.

Edwin Howard, of Greenville, S. C., one of the best known machinery agents in the South, has been appointed Southern manager for the H. M. McCord Company, of New York.

The McCord Company specializes in the handling of mill properties that are being liquidated, in appraisal work and the disposition of surplus machinery. Over a period of years the company has handled the liquidation of a number of the large mill companies.

Mr. Howard was formerly Southern manager of Fales & Jencks Machine Company and Woonosocket Machine & Press Company, with offices in Greenville. companies sold their plants some time ago and retired from business. He has a very wide acquaintance among Southern mill men who will be interested to know of his new connection. Mr. Howard will have offices at 1400 Woodside building, Greenville, S. C.

RHODE ISLAND BRAIDERS KNOWN TO THE TRADE SINCE 1865



An Installation of Rhode Island Multiple Head Group Drive Braiders

Performance is the true test of any production machine.

Compare the Consistently High Performance of the Multiple Head Braiders

Always running at the designed speed, never slipping, never slacking, day after day turning out more product. Turning it out in the smallest amount of floor space, with the lowest production costs, building up a profit.

Remember the Rhode Island Multiple Head Braider when new equipment is under consideration.





THE AKTIVIN CORPORATION

50 Union Square

New York City



AMERICAN ANILINE PRODUCTS, INC. 1003 West Trade St.. Charlotte, N. C.

State College Textile School Aids Textile Mills

With well equipped experimental and research rooms and a highly trained faculty who have had practical experience in Southern, Northern and English mills, the Textile School of North Carolina State College probably does more testing and research for the Southern textile industry than any other organization of its kind in the South.

During the past year faculty and students have devoted much of their time to the solution of problems which confronted manufacturers and have been called upon a number of times by textile manufacturers to visit their plants and aid in the solution of problems which confronted them. The Textile School of this College is making endeavors to be of real service to the textile industry.

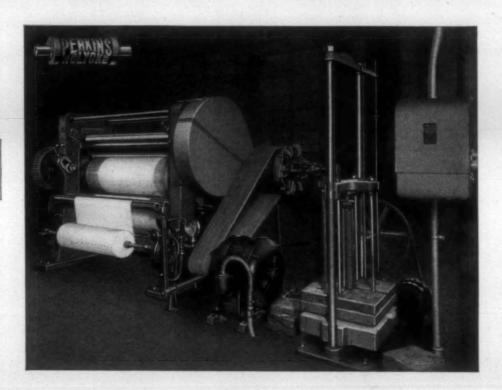
Some idea of the service which the Textile School has rendered can be gained from the following list, all of which have been done during the past school year.

WORK DONE FOR MILLS SCHOOL YEAR 1930-31

- 1. Determine construction of coutil fabric.
- 2. Determine sp. gr. of motor oils.
- 3. Determine breaking strength, warp and filling.
- 4. Determine breaking strength of spinning bands.
- Determine moisture content of 36/2 mercerized votton yarn.
- 6. Comparative qualitative contents of salts for delustering.
 - 7. Determine relative value of dyes.
 - 8. Determine breaking strength and counts of yarn.
- Determine reason for color difference in size and unsized varns.
 - 10. Comparative analysis of soaps.
- 11. Determine breaking strength of warp and filling in broadcloth.
 - 12. Determine reasons for weakness of cloth.
- 13. Determine moisture content of yarn.
- 14. Determine cause of oil marks on cloth.
- 15. Methods of making single roving flaked yarn.
- 16. Comparative bleaching of tubular knit cotton fab-
- 17. Determine comparative amount sizing material in varn.
 - 18. Determine breaking strength of sheeting.
 - 19. Construction and breaking tests on chambray.
 - 20. Tracing tiger stripes on hosiery.
 - 21. Test for fluidity, purity, etc., in corn starch.
 - 22. Determine sizing material in yarns.
 - 23. Determining bone-dry weight of skeins of yarn.
 - 24. Determine T.P.I. domestic and imported yarn.
 - 25. Determine per cent of starch in yarn.
- 26. Determine causes of slack warp, tight rayon and to give loom settings.
 - 27. Comparison of starches.
 - 28. Determine breaking strength and evennes of yarns.
 - 29. Determine moisture content of yarn.
 - 30. Determine denier of rayon in samples.
 - 31. Lay-out of drafts for making sewing threads.
 - 32. Information on how to reproduce a leno fabric.
 - 33. Determine per cent of sizing in fabrics.
 - 34. Obtain breaking strength of yarn.
- 35. Microscopic and photomicrographic examination of weed grown in North Carolina.
- 36. Microscopic examination and photomicrographic tests on imported yarns.

PERKINS FRICTION CALENDERS

No CALENDER can be better than the ROLLS in it



This Perkins Three-Roll Heavy Duty Hydraulic Friction Calender was built recently for a prominent bleachery in the South. It is driven by a direct-connected motor employing a tex-rope drive with a friction clutch on the driving shaft. The hydraulic pump and the accumulator are mounted on a heavy common base plate. The pump also is driven by a direct-connected motor using a tex-rope drive.

This Heavy Duty Calender is another example of Perkins' engineering based on an intimate knowledge of the present-day production requirements of the modern finishing plant.

B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., Holyoke, Mass.

Engineers and Manufacturers

Southern Representative: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.



on

Rolls—Cotton, Paper, Husk, Combination, Cotton and Wool

Calenders Dyeing Machines Singers
Drying Machines Padders Squeezers

Starch Water and Tommy Dodd Mangles Padders
Ranges
Scutchers

Singers Squeezers Tenters Washers Winders

TEXTILE BULLETIN

RESEARCH IN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc. Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK D. H. HILL, JR.	Managing Associate	
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business A	
CTIDGODINATON		

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Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Market Situation Needs Careful Attention

The improvement in the textile markets is very encouraging and we hope that permanent improvement is really here. Sales have been very large in many lines within the past two weeks. At the same time, it is vitally important that the mills watch their operations very carefully. It would be folly to be led into overproduction now just when the long period of curtailment has helped right the situation.

While goods have been selling freely, prices have continued on a very unsatisfactory basis. One manufacturer, in describing orders that he had recently taken, borrowed a phrase from his flapper daughter. The business he said was "perfectly priceless."

While prices have advanced in the past two weeks, they have not kept pace with the advance in cotton prices. The prices at which cotton textiles are selling are still entirely too low to show the mills a reasonable profit. The Textile Institute, in a statement last week, showed the price situation in sheetings. In another statement this week, the Institute, through its Cost Section, gave a thorough analysis of the yarn price situation. This statement, appearing elsewhere in this issue, is worth very careful study and we commend it to the spinners. At the same time, it appears from the market reports, that the spinners have been more successful in getting their prices on the upward swing than some of the goods manufacturers.

General business sentiment is more optimistic and the outlook is unquestionably better. While a number of factors are being held responsible for the improvement in textiles, the fact remains that it has come about largely because the actions of the mills themselves. Had it not been for the long period of curtailment, we do not

believe that the market would have responded to higher cotton prices as it has done. It is essential that mills continue to regulate production very carefully. Any tendency to let production get out of bounds now is going to bring about a reaction that will bring a severe setback. Continued attention to sensible policies of production and selling are necessary to insure permanent improvement.

Arkwrights Need Support

From time to time we have urged that the mills be more liberal in their support of the Arkwrights, the textile research body. The work of the organization is being limited because it lacks funds to go ahead with a broader program.

This week one of the larger manufacturers offered to donate to the Arkwrights a complete conditioning room outfit. Acceptance of this offer will have to be delayed until the Arkwrights can secure adequate space and facilities for utilizing it. This is just one example of the needs of the organization.

The Arkwrights have already proven of real value to the Southern textile program and will continue to grow in usefulness.

With due appreciation of the present business situation, we hope that the mills will be able to give more aid to the Arkwrights.

Advertising Increases Fine Good Sales

In commenting upon the fact that fine goods sales during the first five months of 1931 were 14 per cent greater than for the same period in 1930, George Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, reviews the advertising and sales promotional work that brought about this increased demand for fine goods. His statement, in part, says:

The sales of all other cotton gray goods during these first five months of 1931 were 13 per cent less than for the same period of 1930. A noteworthy partiality is therefore evident on the part of consumers toward those cotton fabrics which have enjoyed the benefits of co-operative advertising efforts.

This remarkable business improvement in cotton goods principally used for wearing apparel, in the face of general depression, can be attributed to (1) the consistent approach to the consuming public during the past three years through style advertising financed by a special fund contributed by this branch of the industry; (2) the great improvements in styling and designing which have kept pace with the promotional efforts; and (3) the growing fashion importance of cottons which (1) developed and (2) is helping to maintain.

If there is any impression that this improved demand (Continued on Page 19)

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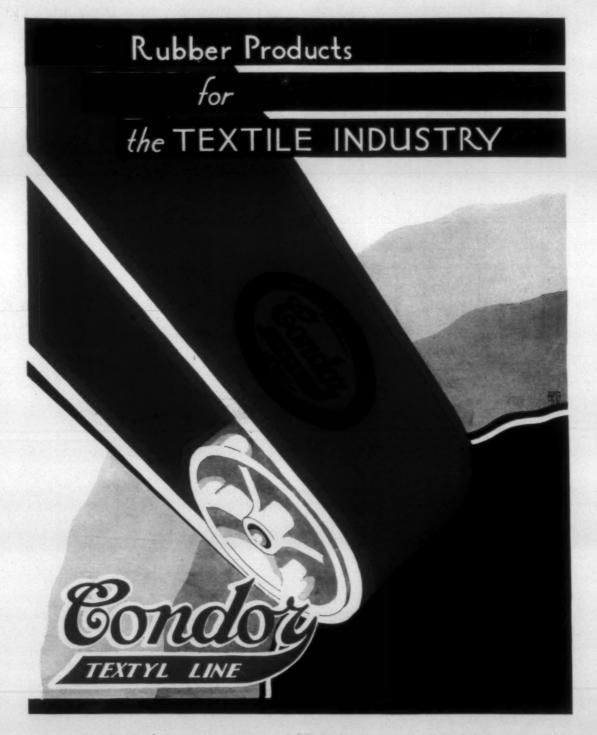
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You can depend on every item in the Condor Textyl Line to be well-made, to give economical service, to measure up to the special requirements of the task for which each one is recommended.

That is the fruit of 38 years of rubber manufacturing experience.

For detailed applications and cases

OVER



For driving Breakers, Pickers, Cards, Frames, Looms, Slubbers, Slashers, Spoolers or Warpers, the Condor Textyl Belt has struck a new note in "low first cost" and high percentage of transmitted power.

It hugs the pulley and grips the face just as tight on Monday morning as on Wednesday night, because it doesn't stretch or shrink enough to slip—because it is coated, impregnated and protected with not just rubber, but an ageresisting rubber compound treated, toughened, and properly and THOROUGHLY cured.

There is just one way to find out how good Condor Textyl Belt really is and how much it will save you in first cost and LAST COST. Try it. Order a roll from your nearest source of supply (see list of jobbers on fourth page of this advertisement).

When you buy Condor, you help your own industry—it is more than half cotton.

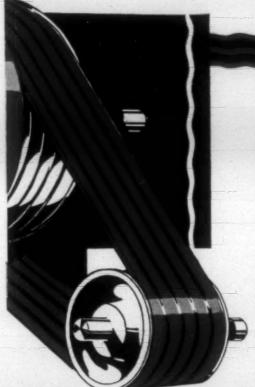
Four-frame drive showing Condor Textyl Belts. Despite the humidifiers, Condor does not slip or shrink—it is unaffected by any normal range of humidity, heat or cold.

PAGE 2

The Manhattan Rubber

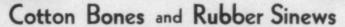
PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.



BUY CONDOR PRODUCTS

For Their



Strong cotton fabric imbedded in and protected by tough, live, fully-cured, red-skinned rubber . . . that's what makes Condor Air Hose, Water Hose, Acid Hose, V-Belts, Flat Belts, Loom Harness, and Picker Bumpers give such a good account of themselves in the mill and on the balance sheet.

The whole Condor Textyl Line has been designed for the needs of the textile industry. Every item has been "mill tested" in its field of work from the opener room to the finishing plant.

Give your accounting department and your stockholders the benefit of a Condor work-out.

Right:—Condor V-Belts deliver power on a paying basis to spinning frames, looms and other machines.

Below:—Cleaning a spinning frame with compressed air from a Condor Air Hose. It doesn't kink and it does wear. A full line of Condor Textyl Hose is carried by all leading mill distributors.





PAGE 3

The Manhattan Rubber M

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

Rubber Products

E INDUSTRY



The complete Condor Textyl Line is distributed, in all jobbing centers, by leading mill supply houses.

For rubber rolls, rubber-lined tanks, Parock Oilless Bearings or unusual applications of any one of the Condor Textyl Line, we recommend that the problem be referred to our Engineers.

As an aid to the easy selection and application of Condor Products-clip the coupon below and get our latest catalog.

Flat Belt V-Belt Cone Belt Water Hose Air Hose Steam Hose Acid Hose Fire Hose Suction Hose Rubber Rolls Mill Sundries

Southern Distributors of the Condor Textyl Line:

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Allen & Jemison Co.
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Moofgamery Belting & Supply Co.
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ARKANSAS

Arkansas Mill Supply Co. Bruce Rogers Co. FLORIDA

The Cameron & Barkley Co.

Atlanta Belting Co. Bearing Parts & Supply Co., Inc. KENTUCKY

Ben Williamson & Co. Cayce Mill Supply Co. Graft-Pelle Co. Kentucky Mine Supply ne Supply Co.

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Murray-Brooks Hardware Co. The Southern Hardware Co. MISSISSIPPI

Bahn Bros. Hardware Co. Powell Belting Co. H. A. Powell & Bros.

NORTH CAROLINA

Beeson Hardware Co. Burlington Hardware Co. Dewey Bros. Huske Hardware House Kester Machinery Co. Wilmington Iron Works

OHIO

SOUTH CAROLINA

The Cameron & Barkley Co. Industrial Supply Co. Sullivan Hardware & Supply Co. Sullivan Hardware & Supply Co.

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Buford Brothers, Inc.
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W. T. Savage Co.
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TEXAS

Boothe Machinery & Supply Co. National Supply Company of Texas Norvell-Wilder Supply Co. H. Runge & Co. Texas Belting Co., Inc. VIRGINIA

Norton Hardware Co. Worth, ngton Hardware Co. WEST VIRGINIA

Tuscaloosa Anniston Gadsden Bessemer Mobile Montgomery Huntsville

Hopkinsville Louisville Middlesboro and Harlan

Cape Girardeau Jackson Jackson

High Point Burlington Goldsboro Fayetteville Winston-Salem Wilmington

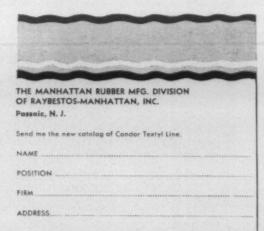
Charleston Clinton Greenville Anderson

Nashville Chattanooga Knoxville Jackson Johnson City

Bluefield

The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division OF RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.

Executive Offices and Factories Passaic, New Jersey



is a mere incident in the cycle of fashion, it should be realized that cycles do not originate of their own accord. The forces that propel them may be hidden but nevertheless are in active existence. Many of the country's leading retail merchants emphasize the point that today's established cotton-consciousness in this country is attributable to the recognition of the factors just described and to their being given effect by the cotton industry itself.

Since February, 1929, \$300,000 has been made available by the industry to the Cotton-Textile Institute for its style promotional work. The campaign has not yet completed its third year, yet there is already his definite proof of its efficacy is stimulating demand. This experience in fine goods and print cloths points the way for all other types of cotton products. The vital importance of building up demand for the manifold uses of cotton going into the American home and industry was never more appropriate nor the need greater than today.

The recent observance of National Cotton Week brought the producing end of the industry much closer than ever before to its distributors and ultimate consumers. Merchants throughout the country, always on the alert for ways and means to increase sales, convincingly demonstrated during the first week in June their willingness and desire to support wholeheartedly any collective merchandising program emanating from their source of supply. Their co-operation was magnificent and characteristic of their previous response whenever any wellconceived promotional plans has been presented. Witness their co-operation during the past few years in supporting the industry's style promotional campaign, in featuring the 108-inch length sheet in place of the 90-inch standard of former years, and in spending millions of dollars of their own advertising money in the furtherance of these objectives.

Is the cotton industry to stand by and risk the loss of continuing benefits from National Cotton Week and all that it represents? Are there not equal or greater opportunities for concerted advertising of household and industrial uses of cotton as have been realized in wearing apparel? Isn't some effort to be made to put cotton draperies and curtains in the millions of American homes and office buildings? Can't some lesson be taken by the manufacturers of awning materials from the fact that national advertising has taken brass pipe plumbing out of the luxury class and put it in standard specifications for the average American home. How many architects and interior decorators are familiar with the decorative possibilities of cotton wall covering? What industrywide effort has ever been made to dramatize the hygienic qualities of cotton towels for public schools, office buildings and other institutions Has the industry stopped to consider the greatly increased volume of business that would come from an organized selling appeal among furniture and automobile manufacturers in behalf of cotton-upholstery materials? To what extent have cotton manufacturers as a group considered the opportunities for workclothing and cotton uniforms in the light of the growing cleanliness complex of the average American craftsman and laborer, not to mention the high standards of employees' health and personal appearance insisted upon today by business managements? Can not narrow sheetings manufacturers cultivate intensively the potential markets for cotton goods as a result of the new trend toward packaging foodstuffs in small retail sales units?

Honest confession is good for the soul. The answers to these questions will emphasize the need for extensive collective advertising of cotton textiles, supplemented by

more aggressive individual promotional effort, to bring about a substantial and enduring increase in the demand cotton products. It is to the interest of every branch of the cotton industry from the farmer to the distributor to give its aid in the co-operative development of new and enlarged demands. The same degree of inspirational effort in building up cotton markets that has characterized the consideration of manufacturing problems during the past few years will assuredly secure many new outlets for household and industrial uses of cotton which are well within reach of the all-inclusive cotton industry.

"Taxation That Destroys"

Textile men have been showing increasing concern over the mounting tax burden that weighs so heavily on industry. The following editorial from the Manufacturers Record is extremely timely:

"The power to tax is the power to destroy." Some of the measures discussed and some that have been passed by more than one legislature in recent months exhibit a determined disregard of the effect of the power they hold. The cry of politicians for more taxes should not be permitted to cripple important industries in the Southern States nor to discourage others from locating in the South

The needs of the times may require increasing receipts on the part of States and municipalities to meet mounting expenses. But the same needs require more economical budgets. The program of expenditures for local governments has in some instances gone beyond anything of the past. Instead of efforts apparently being made to economize, the insistent demand is for more taxes. Unfortunately, the move is being directed by politicians against industry, which is the true creator of wealth.

Any proper scheme of taxation must be applied with justice and not against particular interests. Industry needs encouragement, especially during a period of depression. If its reasonable profits are taken away it cannot live. It should be encouraged for selfish reasons if not otherwise, because of the wealth it creates in the community.

There is a moral obligation besides, so far as the South is concerned, and this is sometimes overlooked. Manufacturers have been invited to locate in the South. They have been asked to help in the development of resources which, under proper guidance, will make the Southern States greater than any similar area in this or any other country.

The South is more than a potential asset to the United States. It is an actual developing asset. It will be a pity if, because of legislative extremes, this source of wealth creation is stopped and diverted elsewhere.

The press of the South will do a service by calling attention to a course that has nothing constructive about it, but tends to destruction.

The textile industry has, in the past, done less to utilize the power of advertising than any of the other important industries. The whole question of advertising needs to be studied by the industry, with a view of working out plans whereby other divisions of the industry may be benefited through the kind of advertising that has helped fine goods.

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NEWS

SHELBY, N. C.—The Dover Mill Company are having their spinning rolls equipped with Guillet's interchangeable tapered fitting necks, work being done by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Bower & Kaufman, silk hosiery manufacturers of Philadelphia, are considering the removal of their plant to the South. A number of locations in North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee are being inspected by E. M. Kaufman, Jr., an official of the company. The company has been in business in Philadelphia since 1893.

HARTWELL, GA.—The Hartwell Mills are having their spinning overhauled with the Guillet overhauling system, work being done by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

GAFFNEY, S. C.-H. C. Moore, trustee of the bankrupt Globe Manufacturing Company, has been authorized to pay creditors a dividend of 3½ per cent. One dividend of 7 per cent has already been paid. Mr. Moore states that creditors may expect a third and final dividend of not more than 11/2 per cent after certain claims now pending in the Federal Court are settled. this department.

GASTONIA, N. C .- The general offices of Textiles, Inc., will be located in the Armstrong building on West Airline Avenue. The building now occupied by the former Armstrong Mills and that one occupied by the Gastonia Bowling Alley will be utilized.

The building now occupied by the Armstrong Mills offices will be the accounting department of the merger. J. C. Roberts, formerly of Ernst & Ernst, accountants, will be head of the accounting department of the big merger. All the bookkeeping departments of the former individual units of the mill merger will be combined in

NASHVILLE, TENN.-T. Walter Fred, president of the Walter Fred Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Nashville, announces that the corporation has just increased capital stock by selling \$500,000 of preferred stock. The reason for selling the stock was to provide funds for practically doubling present equipment, he stated.

The mills have bought several 48-gauge machine and twenty new 45-gauge machines, and already received several of these. This is said to be the first mill in the South to install 48-gauge machines. Mr. Fred said that they have also bought attachments for all their machines for making nets, lace clocks and fancy lace tops. He believes a simplified form of fancy top will be very good this fall and the mill has brought out new tops known as the Marlene Domino lacy top.

Orro H. Lindberg, said to have had the major part in the direction of the affairs of the Lilley Co. of Columbus, Ohio, is now vice-president of the hosiery company.

Within the past few days the mills have opened up offices in the Empire State building in New York City, with Arthur Mojo and Decial Mojo, brothers, in charge.

Mr. Fred stated that the past month was the largest in the history of their business, both in point of profit and of volume. He thinks that there will be a very decided improvement in the general hosiery market for early fall.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Newberry, S. C.—The Kendall Company, Oakland plant are using Guillet overhauling system furnished by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

HIGH POINT, N. C. — The initial unit of Huntley, White & Jackson Company of this city is completed. The building is two stories, and is equipped with modern machinery for the manufacturing of hosiery. This company was recently organized by B. F. Huntley, Jr., formerly of Winston-Salem, N. C., and associates. The company being capitalized at \$100,000.

AUSTELL, GA.—Contract for installation of all electric wiring, motors, etc., in the new Clarke Theard Company plant has been awarded Huntington & Guerry, Inc., Greenville, S. C. Work will start in the near future.

Contract for 60 cottages has been let to Fiske-Carter Construction Company, of Greenville.

San Antonio, Tex.—Judge W. W. McCrory, of the District Court, before whom litigation involving the Planters and Merchants Cotton Mills, Inc., of New Braunfels, was heard and who directed sale of the property has instructed Ralph Durke, receiver, to reject all bids and readvertise. Judge McCrory held the bids submitted were too low.

Anniston, Ala.—The American Net & Twine Co., are having their spinning rolls equipped with Guillet's interchangeable tapered fitting necks, work being done by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

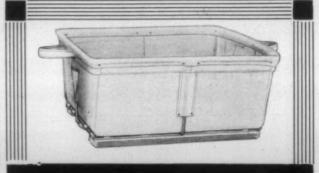
Belmont, N. C.—Annoucement has been made by the directors of the National Weaving Company, textile manufacturing industry, of a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on its stocks of \$10 par value. The announcement also said \$10 a share of the \$24.50 accrued and unpaid dividends on the stock would be paid. The interest checks are at the rate of 73½c a share, or 6 per cent interest on \$24.50 a share unpaid dividends from January 1, 1931, to June 30, 1931. There remains \$14.50 a share accrued and unpaid dividends on the stock, the officials said.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—The stockholders of the Pee Dee Manufacturing Company were paid on July 1, a 20 per cent dividend payment. There are 375 shares, so this means. \$75,000 paid out in dividends. However, this is not from any current operating profit; as a matter of fact, the mill has been on short time for some months. The payment is a disbursement from the surplus that had been accumulated during periods of good business.

Last March 13, the mill made a similar 20 per cent payment amounting to \$75,000, this also from the surplus fund.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Construction in the vicinity of Greenville of a new textile plant, the name and exact nature of which have not been discolsed, is likely to begin in the near future, acording to reports here.

It is indicated that plans have progresed so far that announcement may be made in the near future. The plant will not be in the city but will be close by.



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RAYON SIZE

OBITUARY

G. O. KLUTTZ

G. O. Kluttz, overseer of dyeing at the Salisbury Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C., died at his home there last Friday. He had had charge of the dye room at Salisbury for the past 35 years and was one of the outstanding men in his community.

A. M. KISTLER

Morganton, N. C.—A. M. Kistler, one of the leading business men of this section over a long period of years died at Grace Hospital last Sunday. He was 59 years old

Mr. Kistler had been interested in a number of mills at various times and was president of the Valdese Manufacturing Company at the time of his death. He was a banker, furniture manufacturer, and for many years operated a large tannery. He was directly connected with almost all of the manufacturing enterprises established by the Waldensians at Valdese.

State College Textile Graduates Rank High

The textile industry has offered better opportunities to young college men during the years since the World War than it ever did before the war, according to a vocational study of the textile graduates of North Carolina State College just completed.

The total number of men who have received textile degrees from State College is 357 and of this number

more than 70 per cent are in the textile industry. Many of these men hold good positions.

Five of the textile alumni are presidents and four are managers of textile corporations, while five are general superintendents and thirty are superintendents. are eleven men holding the position of secretary-treasurer and seventeen are assistant superintendents of textile corporation. Thirty-four are foremen in cotton mills or dye plants, eleven are textile chemists, and four are textile designers. Six men are Southern representatives for manufacturers of rayon, textile equipment and supplies, while seventeen men hold positions as sales manager, sales engineer or salesmen for similar firms. Six men are technicians for rayon companies, five are doing research or specialization work for the United States government. Many other alumni hold responsible positions in commission houses and other phases of the textiles industry. Three of the leading textile schools in the South have State College textile alumni on their faculty.

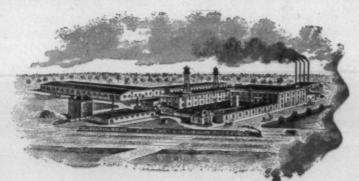
The salaries paid the men holding the above positions are large and the average annual income received by the textile graduates of North Carolina State College who have stayed in the industry is considerably above the average earnings of college graduates throughout the country.

Practical Textile Designing

(Continued from Page 11)

fabric. This is exactly the reverse of the first class. To obtain this result the same rule applies, but the numbers that are used for risers, in the first class, that is threads

VICTOR MILL STARCH-The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hunded per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

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L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

raised, are used for sinkers, or threads lowered, in the second class. This is illustrated at Fig. 24 which is the five harness warp satin, using the second counter. Fig. 26 is the eight harness warp sateen, using the first counter. Fig. 27 is the eight harness warp satin, using the second counter.

IRREGULAR SATIN

There is one satin that cannot be made by rule, and is known as an irregular satin. This is the six harness satin, constructed from the six harness twill. This number cannot be divided into two equal parts, as per rule. The threads will have to be raised so that they will be distributed as evenly as possible. It must always be remembered that there must not be two threads raised consecutively at any point. There are three orders of lifting the threads in this satin, as follows: 1, 3, 5, 2, 6, 4,; 1, 4, 2, 6, 3, 5; 1, 4, 6, 2, 5, 3. These are illustrated at Figs. 28, 29 and 30.

EFFECT OF CONSTRUCTION

In laying out a satin fabric, special attention is required in the setting of the threads and picks. In warp satins the threads are set as close together as their diameter will permit, because the greatest strength is re-

quired to be in the warp. The filling will be put in the fabric in less quantity, so that if strength is required in both warp and filling. If a filling satin is to be made, the conditions will be exactly reversed. The satin weave is used entirely for a great variety of fabrics and in combination with other weaves for stripes and fancy effects.

Double Satin.-Weaves known as double satins are sometimes constructed by a slight modification of regular satin weaves. They are made by adding an extra mark to the weave of the satin so as to give each thread an additional intersection in each repeat of the weave. The extra marks may be added above or at the side. The object of this variation is to give the fabric greater strength without destroying the appearance of the cloth; also to permit a larger number of picks to be inserted in the fabric when filling bars across the fabric have to be made as in satin checks. Fig. 31 is a weave of this class. The base weave is the regular 8-harness satin using 3 as a counter. The extra marks have been added above the regular satin weave. Fig. 32 illustrates a fabric constructed from the five harness warp satin. The fabric consists of alternate stripes of light blue and brown. each stripe being divided by plain weave and a cord stripe. Mercerized yarns are used in the satin which gives a lustrous appearance to the fabric.



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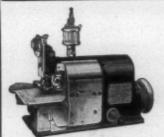
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us demonstrate on your fabrics work of styles 60 ABB and 60 D3B machines for flat butted seaming ends of piece goods to facilitate subsequent processing

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Pacific Coast Headquarters: San Francisco



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Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 8)

stuff is common in the life of the average newsreel feeder. One of them recently succeeded in having an execution held up so that his picture would not be ruined by a lack of light. Another one arranged a contract between his company and a Mexican general whereby future battles were to be fought in the daylight.

But do not let me create the impression that all of our so-called unusual vocations are of a nature that renders them unattractive to the average person. The fact is that in practically every line of business there are virgin opportunities open to people who would like to do something just a little out of the ordinary. Agriculture is one of the oldest industries and yet there is plenty of room on our farms for people interested in developing new kinds of products.

The cultivation of the English walnut is a promising business because our production of these nuts totals less than one-half the quantity needed to spuply the domestic demand. The meat of the English walnut contains as much nutriment as beefsteak, and an orchard will bear profitably for more than 100 years.

Upward of 5 million Christmas trees are now cut and shipped each year out of the two States, Maine and Washington. The whole world is a market for this product and the prices vary from 50 cents up to several dollars each. The cost of preparing the trees for shipment averages \$300 per railroad car, and one car will carry from 2,000 to 4,000 trees.

Even the cactus has been converted into a revenue producer. In Arizona its cultivation employs over a million acres. Cactus ranches have a bright future because of the increasing variety of values that are being obtained from the fluid of the plant. The chief by-products of the cactus are drugs, soaps, candy, cleaners, water softeners and boiler compounds.

If one prefers to go in for the cultivation of animals rather than plants, the opportunities are no less numerous. Several people in California are making a success of the culture of lady bugs, which are death to the little mealy bugs that have become a serious menace to orchards and truck farms. A young man in Iowa is making money and gaining a reputation as a grower of butterflies. His output goes to collectors, teachers, and the manufacturers of decorative trays and centerpieces.

In this little story of uncommon occupations I have done hardly more than merely scratch the surface of the subject. In a later article I will set forth briefly the details of dozens of other queer lines of business. difficulties that surround the problem of earning a living are not very disturbing to people who are able to exercise vision and imagination. Too many of us are unable to overcome the sheep-like habit of sticking to the herd and following the leader.

Yarn Prices Show Losses

(Continued from Page 10)

belief that mills would be willing to accept large orders today, that they would see any advantage in full operation at this time, or that yarn prices would ever have reached their present low levels if yarn mills generally were well-informed as to their relative costs of manu-

We have shown that under current price conditions the double-shift carded yarn mill will lose more money than the single-shift mill, and that both of them will lose more than if their plants were idle. The question may be raised as to how the inclusion of interest on investment and depreciation would have affected the cost comparisons shown. Let us turn again to the Institute's Cost Section for reply: "It is true that a mill operating a full double shift will reduce its costs per pound for depreciation and interest below what these would be per pound when operating a single shift. Into any consideration of these problems, however, there enters the question of the price obtainable for the product.

"When prices have declined to the point where nothing is left for either depreciation or interest-even on a double-shift basis-a reduction in the cost per pound for these items is no longer significant when brought about by increased production. These items are not covered by the price anyway, and the mill is thus incurring the full loss of its weekly charges for interest and depreciation whether it is running half-time or double-time. Moreover, the weekly loss for the night running mill will be even greater. Its depreciation charge should be higher because it is exhausting its plant more rapidly. Its expense for interest will be higher because of its greater inventory. Thus until prices are at a point where they return something toward these items, the losses of the night running mill, when interest and depreciation are included in the comparison, will exceed those of the day running mill by a greater margin than will appear when these items are disregarded.'

Aside, however, from any consideration of concrete figures the extent to which night operation destroys market stability, deters purchasers, depresses prices, and contributes to the necessity of continued curtailment and unemployment in this group must by now be generally realized.

The present market situation displays convincing evidence that unsound business practices which are inimical to the welfare of the industry as a whole will, in the end, inevitably react to the disadvantage of the individual pursuing them. The prevalence of night operation has consistently depressed market conditions and has made it difficult for manufacturers pursuing sound and rational schedules to compete with night running mills whose costs—when running without interruption—are lower.

We now see a price situation where the carded yarn manufacturer who persists in day and night operation is losing, and will continue to lose, more money than his day running competitor. Thus the very device to which he has looked to for advantage is now operating to ruin him more quickly than his neighbors. Surely self-interest will eventually cause him to observe the sound principles which others long since have put into practice.

Market Situation Shows Need of Regulated Production

(Continued from Page 5)

the Institute last week in reference to narrow sheetings and this week in reference to carded yarns. In both these statements authoritative information developed by the Institute's Cost Section showed that a mill would lose less under present conditions by single-shift operation than by double-shift operation, and that its losses would be lowest if it remained idle.

There is thus no economic justification for any increase in working schedules, and in many lines of manufacture there is no advantage to be gained by the acceptance of orders at present unremunerative prices. These material facts, combined with the humanitarian consideration that it is a far greater hardship to inflict unemployment during winter months than during the summer season, constitute convincing arguments for continued and constant attention to the avoidance of overproduction.

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We manufacture, Overhaul and Repair Cotton Mill Machinery

W. H. MONTY,

P. S. MONTY, Vice-Pres.

Spartnaburg Mills May Revise Curtailment Plans

Spartanburg, S. C.-Since the recent favorable reaction of the market, both raw and finished cotton goods, there is a possibility that the plan conceived for an extended shutdown of a week or ten days of all textile plants in this section for the week of July 4 may be revised.

Glendale Mills are shut down all of this week. The mills of the Clifton Manufacturing Co. will shut down on July 4 for the day. J. Choice Evins, president of the company, says it is not definitely decided whether the Clifton Mills will resume operations Monday following or keep idle for one week. Spartan Mills will close down at noon Friday, July 3, and resume operations July 13, it is officially announced. Arcadia Mills and Drayton Mills will close Friday at noon and reopen Monday morning following. Saxon Mills will close down Friday evening and resume operations Monday morning.

Rayon Hosiery Output **Expected to Increase**

Rayon hosiery knit during April, 1931, amounted to 14.6 per cent of the total of all hosiery knit during the month, as compared with 10.1 per cent. The Textile Organon, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation, states that this increase in all-rayon hosiery is considered significan inasmuch as hosiery manufacturers, until this year, have thought that rayon needed one of the other fibers with it in order to make good hosiery.

"Many of these manufacturers were not aware of the improvements that have been made in rayon yarns, with a resulting increased suitability for uni-fiber hosiery construction. This old belief has been overcome to a marked degree and it is believed that an increasing proportion of the total hosiery knit will be of an allrayon construction.'

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2,000 Foster Spooler Tensions B. F. Barnes, Jr. 520 Angier Ave. N. E Atlanta, Ga.

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Tested Quality Labels Preferred by Cutters, Spooner Reports

The new Viscose Co. labels for goods made according to quality control specifications have received a most cordial reception from Middle Western underwear manufacturers, according to John A. Spooner, merchandising director for the rayon firm. Mr. Spooner returned recently from a trip to Chicago and Grand Rapids.

He found that manufacturers licensed under the plan were even more enthusiastic about the new labels, which lay emphasis upon the tested quality of the merchandise, than they had been about the original labels licensees had been permitted to use.

Definitions of Fair Trade Practices in the Sale and Purchase of Cotton Gray Goods

(Continued from Page 7)

or more installments not amounting to a substantial breach of the contract—40 per cent or over—but-he may cancel or replace at seller's expense any installment not delivered within the time specified.

RIGHT OF REJECTION

The buyer cannot reject goods for defects in quality or for variation from specifications after he cuts or converts them. The rejection of unfinished goods requires that the causes shall amount to a substantial breach of contract; and also that notice shall be given to the seller within ninety days from the receipt of the goods by the buyer or at his finishing works, or within ninety days after date of invoice if goods are invoiced and held at the mill.

RIGHT OF CLAIM

Loss of right to reject does not deprive the buyer of his right to claim damage, if any, including damage caused by latent defects than can be proven conclusively to be the fault of the seller. However, no recovery shall be had on such claims not made within nine months of receipt of goods or from date of invoice if goods are held at the mill.

STORAGE AND INSURANCE

Goods invoiced and held at the mill subject to the buyer's orders shall be at the buyer's risk but covered by insurance effected by the seller in reputable companies. The mills cannot guarantee the solvency of insurance companies.

Goods held for more than one year are to be stored and insured at the expense of the buyer.

OIL REMOVERS RECOMMENDED BY NATIONAL ASSOCIA-TION OF FINISHERS OF COTTON FABRICS

(Referred to above)

Obviously, this list does not include all adequate oil removers. It is recommended that any oil removers not listed below be submitted to the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics, 40 Worth street, New York, for approval or disapproval.

2½ gallons hot water; 1 pint Monopole oil; ½ pint 26° ammonia; 15½ ounces chip soap (White Ribbon); stir to dissolve soap.

Soluble oil and soluble soaps when neutral or nearly so. These can be rubbed into oil spots, stains, etc., and left on the goods without any attempt to wash them out, as they will come out in process.

A treatment of oil spots with gasoline and a thorough washing out with soap afterwards and then drying, accomplishes very good results.

Wool soap as a spot wash.

The following may be used on goods going for a kier boil when such goods are to be finished as whites or when they are to be dyed with direct colors: Herrick & Voigt No. 245 scouring oil; Ivory soap or similar soaps; Potts emulsifier (Newport Chemical Works).

The following may be used for cotton and rayon mixtures: Water dispersions of carbon tetrachloride in soap or sulfonated castor oil; emulsions of benzol or tuluol; emulsions of solvent naptha (using only the refined or water white grade); solutions of oxalic acid (for iron); emulsions of gasoline (water-white or re-distilled grade.)

Whenever possible the oil removers should be washed out of the cloth after use, and the soaps used to emulsify the different solvents should contain no free alkali. FOR THAT

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New York.-While the decline in cotton prices slowed down trading in the cotton goods markets last week, a good volume of business was handled in various divisions of the market. It is expected that business will be inclined to await the forthcoming government crop report on July 8 before showing any marked increase. In gray cloths, price declines of an eighth cent a yard were noted toward the end of the week. The holiday interruption also added to the quiet of the market.

In spite of the heavy sales recently it is apparent that stocks of gray goods have not been sufficiently reduced and it is generally agreed in the market that production must be carefully controlled to avoid a further accumulation of goods.

Lower prices developed in print cloths, due to the lack of buying shown thus far this week. The important constructions were available at 1/8c off the recent asking prices, as mills indicated their willingness to consider orders in some cases for immediately delivery and in others for later contract. The weakening of values, following upon the not inconsiderable business of last week in print cloths, was injurious to confidence, however, and buyers could not be induced to bestir themselves. There was a little trading in sheetings and some business in other constructions here and there but yardage was not great in any type of goods.

Business on fine and fancy all-cotton goods has not improved much and millmen say most of their new orders have been made up of rayon mixtures or all-rayon cloths. Sampling is quite general and converters are expected to begin placing business about the middle of the month on goods wanted for early spring processing. Fancy goods business continues much better than anything offering on

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	35/8
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	31/2
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	53/4
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	63/4
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	61/4
Brown sheetings, standard	171
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	6
Ticking, 8-ounce	. 14
Denims	- 11
Dress ginghams	121/2-133/4
Standard prints	71/4
Staple ginghams	. 8

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0

Philadelphia, Pa.-The yarn market showed further improvement last week and business here was more active than it has been in months. The higher prices quickly stimulated trade and very good sales were reported. The fluctuations in cotton prices went unheeded as far as spinners prices were concerned and it is believed that higher yarn rates are due if cotton prices hold around present levels. A good many yarn consumers who felt that the cotton advance was purely a temporary affair later came into the market for very good purchases.

The larger business in knitting yarns which have been evry dull for some time was particularly gratifying. A very encouraging number of new orders were placed by spinners and specifications on old orders came through in a much more satisfactory manner.

It is conceded, however, that in yarns there may be a lull until about mid-month. Inventories and mid-year financial adjustments are taking the attention of a good many manufacturers, as will also the vacation shutdowns for mill help a little later.

Yarn factors look for the absence of business which usually marks the first week or 10 days of July. They say the pick-up will be resumed earlier this year and will broaden more rapidly, though nobody looks for anything approaching a boom. Sellers are unanimous in predicting that July, August and September this year will be unusually active months in this industry.

Weaving yarns are in fair demand. Here and there are reports of good business among certain lines, but on the whole not much business was done in weaving yarns in comparison to knitting yarns.

Yarn dealers, in reviewing last week, said that the market took a distinct turn in favor of the seller. It was easier to get business than to place it with spinners. It is generally believed, however, that any further strengthening in prices might have a retarding influence on the market, as manufacturers will stop buying in order to bring quotations down again to a level where trading would be considered on a more equitable basis.

Southern Single Skeins	26823 1/2
0s18	30825
2818	40s321/2
68181/2	
0s19	50s41
68 221/2	60s47
0s24	Duck Yarns 3, 4, and 5-ply
Southern Two-ply Chain	88 18
Warps	108181/2
88171/2	12819
18	168
18	900
8191/2	
819 ½	
8 23	Linged Carpet, 58, 3 and
8 25	4-DIY1614
311/4	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-
8 33	ply1716
833	Part Waste Insulating Yarn
	8s, 1-ply1514
	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply16
Southern Single Skeins	100 1 play and 0 -1
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8181/	30s, 2-ply23
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822	Southern Frame Cones
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Southern Two-ply Skeins	148 10
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MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC., 250 Park
Ave., New York City. Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va., E.
A. Hults, V.-Pres. Sou. Office: Pirst Nat'l. Bank
Bidg., Charlotte, N. C., Fred C. Tilson, Mgr. Sou.
Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W.
Ivey and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C.
Staple, Box 483, Chattanoga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler,
208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570. Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807
Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

MAINEY-STEEL CO. 232, Chestant St. Phila.

MAUNEY-STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Phila-elphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burling-on, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., hattanooga, Tenn.

MERROW MACHINE CO., THE, 8 Laurel St., lartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: E. W. Hollister, P. O., lox 563, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O., lox 585, Atlanta, Ga.

Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

MOBTON MACHINE WORKS, Columbus, Ga.
Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.
NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC.,
40 Rector St., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C., W. H.
Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.; J. I. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase,
American Savys, Bk. Bidg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A.
Rodgers, 810 James Bidg., Chattanogal, Tenn.; J.
E. Shuford, Jefferson Std. Life Bidg., Greensboro,
N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 324 Dick St., Fayetteville,
N. C.

N. C. NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Ware-house: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Gaffney, S. C.; J. K. Moore, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy S. Clemmons, 226 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Pasaic, N. J. Sou. Offices & Warehouses: 226 & N. Forbis St., Greenshoro, N. C. W. M. Hunt, Mgr.; Chamber of Commerce Bidg., Greenville, S. C., D. S. Moss, Mgr.; Newman, Ga., Ton Taylor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: H. J. Horne and J. V. Killhefler, Greensboro Office; E. H. Grayson, Gilespie Terrace, Chattanoga, Tenn.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C., Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. District Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., New Orleans, La., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

Auanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., New York, N. Y.

Sou. Dist. Office and Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga. L.

W. McCann Div. Mgr., M. E. Patterson; Memphis,

Tenn., R. H. Balley; Greensboro, N. C., H. J.

Canny; New Orleans, La., L. H. Gill; Richmond,

Va., W. A. McBride; Augusta, Ga., E. Moline; St.

Louis, Mo., J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., H. J. Steeb,

O. L. Fischer; Dallas, Tex., W. B. Mix; Houston,

Tex., G. C. Folley.

Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, Charlotte, N. C., W. B. Hodge, V.-Pres., M. G. Townsend, Sou. Mgr. Sou. Reps. W. H. Burnham, O. G. Culpepper and H. B. Rogers, Charlotte Office; J. F. Porter, P. O. Box 1355, Atlanta, Ca.

PERKINS & SON, INC., B. F., Holyoke, Mass Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.

PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO. Lexington, N. C. Gu. S. Agent, F. L. Hill, Box 407 Lexington, N. C. Sou, Reps.: w. F. Stegali, Cra-merton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bidg., Lex-ington, N. C.

ington, N. C.

ROCKWEAVE MILLS, LaGrange, Ga., Wm. H.
Turner, Jr., V.-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Sou. Reps.:
Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hamner &
Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Supply Co., 285 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young &
Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham,
Ala.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga,
Tenn.; Mashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville,
Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S.
C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland
Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

SACO-LOWELL, SHOPS, 147 Milk, St., Rocton,

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Pred P. Brooks, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C., H. P. Worth, Mgr.

SARGENT'S SONS CORP., C. G., Graniteville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; G. H. Brown, Browns, Ala.; I. G. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., At-

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. lou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta,

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte

SIRRINE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

SOLVAY SALES CORP. 61 Broadway. New York City. Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone. 622 W. More-head St. Chatotte. N. C. Burbart Schoer Chem-cal Co., 1202 Chestnut. St. Chattascher Trans. Woodward Wight Co., 481 Howard Ave. New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lenfestey Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C., Wm. H. Monty, Mgr.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr., Sou. Reps.; Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Alleghens Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant; 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn Mgr. Sou. Reps.; W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave. New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Char-lotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE, 1001 Jeff-erson Standard Bidg., Greensboro, N. C. Sidney S. Paine, Pres. Ga.-Ala. Rep., Robert A. Morgan, Rome, Ga.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg. Charlotte, N. C., H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

Charlotte, N. C., H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., 55 South St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Offices: Johnston Bidg., Charlotte, N. C.; Candler Bidg., Atlanta, Ga., Sou. Reps., Frederick Jackson and I. E. Wynne, Charlotte Office; J. W. Stribling, Atlanta Office.

U. S. BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.; L. K. Jordan, Saies Mgr., First National Bank Bidg., Charlotte, N. C.; E. R. Umbach, P. O. Box 308, High Point, N. C.; E. R. Umbach, P. O. Box 108, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Kelly, Jordan Div., Monticello, Ga.

U. S. BING TRAVELER CO., 159 Abox. Sci.

cello, Ga.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St. Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4 Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co. Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Cupply Go., Charlotte, N. C. Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C. Caroline Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C. Caroline Mill Supply Co., Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga., Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.; W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Char-lotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard-Court, Charlotte, N. C.

Court, Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R.
I. Sou, Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National
Bank Bidg., Gastonia, N. C., A. B. Carter, Mgr.
520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga., B. F. Barnes,
Mgr. Sou, Reps. B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office,
A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office. VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Wick Rose, Mgr.

VOGEL CO., JOSEPH A., Wilmington, Del. Sou.

Office: St. Louis, Mo.
WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass.
Sou. Offices: Whitin Bidg., Charlotte, N. C., W.
B. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey
Bidg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.; M. P. Thomas,
Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell,
Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.

WICKWIRE-SPENCER STEEL CO., 41 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: James A. Greer, 50 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

Predicts Consumption Of 145,000,000 Lbs. Rayon Yarn in 1931

Consumption of 145,000,000 pounds of rayon yarn in the United States during 1931 is predicted in the July issue of the "Textile Organon," published by the Tubize Chatillon Corp., New York.

This interesting monthly house organ, which has completed its first year of publication under the editorship of Stanley B. Hunt, reviews the last year in its current issue. With regard to the outlook, it has the following to say:

"The dull summer period in the rayon industry has now been under way about two weeks. The selling season this year was from three to four weeks longer than usual. Most producers will continue their operating schedules through the summer to manufacture a stock of yarn for the fall buying season which opens around the middle of August.

"Assuming no untoward events during the rest of this year, we estimate that the United States production of rayon in 1931 will amount to around 128,000,000 pounds, that imports will total about 2,000,000 pounds, and that the December 31st stocks will amount to a seasonal, working minimum of 15,000,000 pounds, or a reduction of 12,000,000 pounds for the year. This means that a domestic rayon consumption of 145,000,000 pounds is anticipated for the year 1931. The year 1932 is not expected to be one of particularly high activity in the rayon industry or in the textile industry itself.

"The rayon price situation for the remainder of the year is an intriguing speculation. We have pointed out that the industry as a whole is probably operating at a loss. Three avenues are open to rectify this situation -and needles to say, the situation will be rectified.

"(1) Rayon prices may be raised in the market so as to allow a profit on its production. This method seems improbable principally because of the pressure of raw silk prices.

"(2) Weak and inefficient producers may either go bankrupt or may be purchased by stronger producers. This method would supposedly reduce the supply of rayon and make conditions favorable for a price advance, or would reduce the average manufacturing cost of rayon due to the write-off of fixed charges contingent on its manufacture. This method may be used.

"(3) The manufacturing costs of

rayon may be reduced by the wideawake producers so that a profit may be realized even at current selling prices. The rayon industry has not spent as much time or money on development work in the past ten years as it will in the next ten years. The old machinery and methods used to make yarn at a profit and no undue amount of concern was evidenced over research. With the formation of new companies and the building of new plants, however, the older companies swung into a research and development era which will increase in scope and intensity during the coming years. This is the most likely course which will be followed by the rayon producers in order to increase their profits.

"The distant future of the industry is not a speculation as to whether or not rayon will continue to exist. Rather it is a question as to how far rayon may go not only in developing new fields of use by itself, but also to what extent or degree it may displace the natural fibers. Such a forecast is one for the chemist and not for the economist. We therefore quote the chemists who tell us that the present artificial fiber industry is only a beginning and that the future holds the usual, 'unbounded possibili-

Seamless Hosiery Machines In Survey

Circular knitting machines in place in American hosiery mills are to be the subject of study under auspices of the research department of the University of Pennsylvania, it is stated by Dr. George W. Taylor, who conducted the study of the production and importations of full-fashioned hosiery equipment in 1930.

Dr. Taylor already has taken up with several machine builders the matter of a survey of seamless hosiery machines in place in 1931, and it is understood to be likely his report will present some interesting comparisons with conditions in the seamless industry about the time of the beginning of the drive for supremacy for the full-fashioned.

Shirt Factory Doing Well

Rutherfordton, N. C.-There are several indications that business is improving in this section. The Doncaster Collar and Shirt Co., manufacturers of a fine grade of shirts and collars has just received an order for 115 dozen shirts from a city in Texas.



Erlanger, N. C., Street Scen Home of W. G. Freeman.

Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas-"Aunt Becky."

God Bless My Friends

WHAT WOULD I DO WITHOUT THEM?

Never a day passes that I do not thank God for my friends. Some of them have generously and unselfishly helped me over rough places, and made me see the silver lining in clouds that had seemed impenetrably dark and lowering.

Among these, I think always of Mr. Fuller E. Callaway, who has gone to his glorious reward.

Of Mr. Escott, Mills News founder, also dead, with whom I worked so happily for several years; of Mr. Randolph Bennett, of Wool and Cotton Reporter, with whom I was so pleasantly associated for two years; of Mr. David Clark, for whom I've worked the past four years, and hope to continue with as long as I am able and worthy a place on his staff. In all my experience I've never been associated with a more considerate gentleman, nor one who was held in higher esteem by all his employees. The textile South has no truer friend than Mr. Clark, nor one who more deserves every consideration from manufacturers and their employees.

AND THERE ARE OTHERS

Some other friends have gone down in their pockets and contributed cash "In appreciation for the work of your gifted pen, and the good influence of your sound philosophy," is the way they expressed it.

Among these are Mr. W. M. McLaurine, Secretary American Cotton Manufacturers Association; Mr. Donald Comer, Treasurer Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala. He recently sent me a check for \$25.00—the last payment on my home. He had asked several months ago, to be allowed to make that last payment. Other mill officials have contributed mill products that have helped me more than I can express.

Then there are others—especially Mr. Robert Whatley, Manager Carl Stohn Silk Mills, Charlotte, to whom I go when in need of assistance or advice.

Everybody, always, has been kind and considerate toward me, but since I'm left a widow, and with a baby to care for, seems like the kindnesses have been multiplied.

So now, during July and August when I shall not be traveling, I'm asking my friends among the mill officials, superintendents and overseers, to help me by sending their renewal, or new subscriptions to ME DIRECT.

Address me at home, "ROUTE 5, TUCKASEEGE ROAD, CHARLOTTE, N. C. I thank you, and am hoping for lots of mail, during these two months while at home.

ETHEL THOMAS.

Vacation Time

GETTING BETTER ACQUAINTED WITH MY LITTLE GRAND-DAUGHTER

Yes, it's vacation time with lots of folks—and I'm tryin' it out, too. Guess a rest frum travelin' will do me a hull lot of good if I can manage to stay out o' jail on ercount of what I owe peepil.

An' I shore do love home. Am as proud of my country home as Mis Hoover is of her "White House." Fur as that's consarned, mine is white, too, and it's allers cool here under these big trees.

Well, I'm getting better acquainted with my little grand-daughter that I took when her mother died nearly two years ago. Little Ethel Mae says: "All little girls just have to have a mama," so that's what she calls me. She'll be five the 6th day of August, an' in sum waze is three times that old. She thinks she can do anything that's to be done, an' purty ni can.

She shore is one puzzle. When I wuz a motherin' my own children I know well an' good I wern't capable ner compertent, but the good Lord must have been with me, fur none of the five ever went wrong. Two are dead an' gone to heaven. Two sons an' one daughter left, an' all are devoted to their mother—but all are married an' gone frum the home nest.

Well, atter years of experunce an' observation, it do seem like I'd know a leetle bit how to raise a child. But chillun ain't like they used to be, an' I reckin I hain't kep up with the change. Anyhow, this little kid I got on my hands is a eye opener.

She's as full o' energy as a dog is o' fleas, got more curiosity than a monkey, has a mind an' will of her own, an' she sometimes mighty ni skeers me with her idees.

Sunday, she wuz naughty in church an' jest woodn't behave. Didn't believe for one minuteh that she'd get punished before folks—but she didn't know there wuz a nice cool woods at back of the church. Finally I had to take her for a walk.

Atter we reached home I told her for the hundredth time, that peepil MUST BEHAVE IN GOD'S HOUSE. I told her Bible stories an' tried to explane that Old Satan caused her to be naughty. That when she wuz bad, she wuz jest doin' as he told her to do.

Well, she listened attentive but I cud see she wuz about to bile over an' she did. Sez she: "Mama, I hain't NEVER seen the Ole Satan, an' he hain't never told me to do a single solitary thing—I 'clare to goodness he ain't!"

Then I told her the story of the cross, an' resurrection, an' she cum back at me like this:

"You tell me that Jesus wuz dead an' cum alive again —an' cum out of the grave SURE NUFF?"

"Yes," I answered, "it is every word true." I cud see she didn't believe it, an' I tried to be very impressive. Then she placed her hands on her hips her usual pose when she wants to be impressive, an' sed:

"Don't tell me a tale like that! When folks DIE THEY ARE DEAD. If that ain't so, why didn't my other sweet Mama cum back to me when I wanted her so bad?"

An' what could I say? What could I do, but take her in my arms, love her half to death an' change the subject, hoping that she'd understand sum day?

Ethel Mae was just a little over three when her mother died, an' has never forgotten her—never will. Her grief was heart-rending—an' I am positive that no young an' impressionable child should be allowed to look on death or attend a funeral.

I don't know what the future holds for baby or me. I know that she's the joy of my life, and I wouldn't exchange her fur the whole world.

But what a responsibility for an old lady like me!

BOBBY BALLARD



Meet one of our little friends, son of Superintendent and Mrs. I. R. Ballard, National Yarn Mills, Belmont, N. C. It's easy to see that Bobby is a *real boy*. Sorry we did not get this cut in time to use last week.

Great Men From Lowly Rank

Do Not Be Ashamed of the Heritage of Work

Work is not a curse—it's a benediction. It is not a mark of degradation or servitude, but an insignia of royalty

Some people seem to think that work is punishment for sin. Not so. Adam, before he had sinned, had heaven's sign manuel, "work," given him. He had to "dress and keep" Paradise.

All worlds are work shops. This world of ours is no

exception. Christ at the carpenter's bench was grander far than he who swayed Ceasar's scepter.

But it does seem that people are losing out in the greatest assets toward success—ambition and perseverance.

Who, in this day, would struggle for advancement as did Livingstone, world renowned missionary and explorer? At the age of ten, he was working in a "cotton factory" as "piecer," and had to work from 6 to 8 o'clock. Then he went to night school, and back home, studying till his mother would take his book and candle and make him retire.

He would place a book on his spinning-jenny, and in passing catch what words he could. He kept this up for more than twelve years, undisturbed by the roar of the machinery. He read everything he could lay his hands on, except novels.

When he was nineteen, he was promoted to "cotton spinning," and his wages enabled him to support himself and to attend medical and Greek classes.

The record of his life and labors as a missionary in Africa is a household tale. The world grieved to learn of his fate, and the Stanley expedition was sent to find him. As a result, Africa was opened up to civilization.

Advertise and Prosper

"Tell me not in mournful numbers, Advertising is a dream; For the man who always slumbers Seldom ever gets the cream.

"Life is real! Life is earnest! Competition's getting worse; Advertise if thou but yearnest Not to ride within a hearse.

"In commercial fields of battle, Only "men" deserve a place; Be not like dumb driven cattle, But victorious in the race.

"Lives of great men oft remind us How to make the upward mount; And departing leave behind us Dollars 'm our bank account.

"Let us then be up and doing, Ever, always on the go; Still achieving, still pursuing, Advertise and get the dough."

What Good Can Result?

Dear Aunt Becky:

Give me your opinion on the following:

When Ma is in bed sick, and the baby is squalling for attention, and Tom has mashed his toe with the electric iron, and Sis is about to fall off the ice box with the only bottle of milk in one hand a dish that cost two dollars in the other, and all of the chickens are in the garden scratching up the young truck, and both of the big boys are out of ear shot and cannot be gotten hold of,—say, is it a real down hard sin to say one good, old-fashioned, healthy "damn"?

(If you'll tell me what good ever resulted from profanity, perhaps I could more readily sympathize with you. I've lived a long time, and have never known anyone to profit mentally, morally, financially or spiritually, by the use of curse words. I have known a few people who seemed unable to carry on a conversation without using offensive language, but such people are never very highly respected nor taken seriously.

AUNT BECKY.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

COTTN mill superintendent or manager—open for employment after August 1. Glad to have opportunity for furnishing references or other desired information upon request of interested parties. Address S. C. N., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Du Pont Rayon Co. and Du Pont Cellophane Co., Inc., to Move

On June 20th the executive and general sales offices of DuPont Rayon Company, viscose and acele departments, and DuPont Cellophane Company, Inc., were moved to Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue. The general reception room is on the tenth floor. The new telephone number is Medallion 3-6432.

Classified Rates

Effective April 23, 1931

Set Regular "Want Ad" Style, without border or display lines—4c per word, each insertion.

Minimum charge, \$1.00. Terms-Cash with order.

Set Display Style, with headings in larger type and border—\$3.00 per inch, one insertion.

PRINTING?

RULED FORMS

GET OUR QUOTATIONS

LETTERHEADS

on any quality of paper and envelopes to match
Bill Heads Factory Forms
Statements Invoices

Pay Roll Envelopes Loose Leaf Systems and Binders

Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books Many Mill Forms Carried in Stock

WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

DAVID CLARK, President

18 West Fourth St.

Phone 3-2972

Charlotte, N. C.

Hunter Reports Good Sales

"Our sales for the week were again satisfactory and well ahead of production. For the month of June they were 156 per cent of production and the total for the first six months established a new high record in our history, being 2 per cent ahead of the first six months of 1927. It is only natural that we should have some falling off in sales this week as the result of the holiday and because of the tremendous activity last week. Most encouraging, however, was the more or less general demand for practically all lines of goods, including sheetings and drills, with advances on most of these constructions. Print cloth sales were rather quiet and prices on some constructions eased off 1/8c from the top at the close of last week. Colored goods sales were the largest since the week of March 5," says the Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co.

"Reports from the retail trade for the month of June are encouraging, too, on the distribution of cotton goods, and, when prices are taken into consideration, the volume showed a substantial increase over sales of a year ago. The National Cotton Week started the month well and, with well managed displays, the buying public had its attention focused on the fact that cotton goods are not merely confined to morning wear of the cheaper fabrics but can be had in fashionable designs for afternoon and evening dresses.

"This week has shown improvement also in the demand for finished goods. Bleached goods have moved freely, with a noted improvement in the demand for shirtings and linings. While percales recently have been rather quiet, some interest is being shown which should further develop during the next two or three weeks. There has been a splendid demand for wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases. This undoubtedly has been stimulated by the very low prices at retail and it proves again that heavy buying takes place at bargain sales.

"It would be a mistake, however, to conclude that the total outlook has been completely reversed during the last two weeks. While the improvement has been very considerable, production should be watched carefully during the next two to three months if we are to build up a satisfactory price situation by fall. While some lines are more or less in balance with the demand, there are many constructions where production exceeds the demand and fair stocks still exist.

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TWISTER



SPINNING RINGS

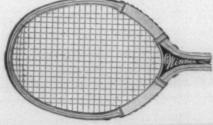
Start new rings on "dog days?" Certainly!



It's old fashioned to be afraid to start new rings in summer. With modern humidification plus the extra fine polish on DIAMOND FINISH Rings, starting rings in summer is being successfully accomplished by scores of forward-looking mills. We prevailed upon one doubting superintendent to try a frame in the summer. Convinced by the trial, he installed several thousand and reported: "They ran without any trouble, even tho some were started up on the worst of dog days." If you need rings, ACT—summer is no reason for delay if you choose DIAMOND FINISH.

Whitinsville (Mass.) SPINNING RING CO.

Tennis Rackets Restrung



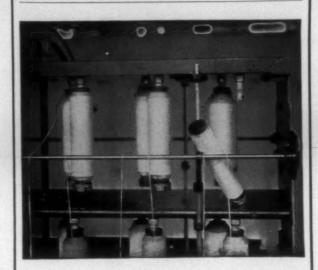
Tie tag to racket, indicate grade of gut desired and mail racket parcel post. It will go back to you in three days.

Wholesale prices to textile plants as follows:

No. DC-Davis Cup	\$8.50
No. 1—Fine Lamb	5.00
No. 2-High Grade Lamb	3.75
No. 4—Silk Strings	2.00

Carolina Sporting Goods Co.

314 South Tryon St. Charlotte, N. C.



Better Yarns No More Slubs Less Cleaning and Doffing

Three good reasons why Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holders are rapidly displacing old fashioned wood skewers on the creel boards of spinning frames, speeders, intermediates, jack frames and other machines.

The roving always runs true and unwinds with an even pull that eliminates stretching and under-size in the yarn. The overhead self-centering suspension, leaves a wide empty space between the bobbin bottom and the creel board. There is nothing to catch and hold the fly. Trouble due to slubs disappears.

The best way to learn the advantages of Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holders is to order one and try it. If displeased with results—your money will be refunded. Send for circulars.



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